

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS  
Temp. 19-20 °C (66-64). LONDON: Sunny,  
Temp. 18-19 °C (64-66). TOMORROW: Similar,  
Temp. 18-19 °C (64-66). CHANNEL: Mod-  
erate Variable Temp. 18-19 °C (64-66). NEW  
YORK: Temp. 18-19 °C (64-66). Yesterday's  
Temp. 18-19 °C (64-66). WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

533

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1974

Established 1887

## Ford Is Hopeful of Inflation Cuts by Early in '75

By Fred Farnsworth

LONDON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Declaring that the United States is recession, President Ford said today he hoped the nation would have "some meaningful reduction in the rate of inflation" next year.

He said the government must be "very, very careful" in its fight that it does not "tighten the screws too tight" and "push us" into a recession. Mr. Ford followed up his economic forecast this afternoon in the White House rose garden under a sparkling autumn sky.

Wearing a "WIN" button—for "Whip Inflation Now"—the President told reporters that it required the full cooperation of the American people and the response by Congress to the 31 specific legislative recommendations he made in yesterday's speech to bring about the hoped-for slowdown in the inflation rate.

If Congress and the people respond, he said, "we can have hopefully in early 1975 some meaningful reduction in the rate of inflation."

The President's aides have said the fight against the inflation rate, which he said today took 10 years to generate, could take as much as three years.

Today, he said that while there is "no quick fix or immediate panacea in the fight against inflation," if the 31-proposal legislative package he is backing is adopted, "I think we can look forward to some reduction in prices."

Seeks Surcharge Backing

He repeatedly urged support for his proposal yesterday for a 5-per-cent income tax surcharge on corporations and on families with yearly gross incomes above \$15,000 and on individuals making more than \$7,500.

Presumably aware that this

\* Ford and Brezhnev plan a meeting in Pacific region next month. Page 5.

recommendation has drawn sour reactions from congressmen who face re-election in four weeks, the President stressed that "it will affect only 24 per cent of the tax-payers."

He said he did not expect that the surtax, which he said is needed to help finance unemployment remedies, would have to be extended beyond Dec. 31, 1975. If Congress approves it, it would go into effect next Jan. 1.

Mr. Ford said: "We're in a temporary situation and the surtax on both personal and corporate incomes will provide us with sufficient income to meet the additional expenses for our community improvement program and at the same time help us to fight inflation."

He minimized its pinch on personal incomes by saying that a check this morning showed that a family of four with a \$20,000 gross income next year would have to pay only \$42 more.

Earlier today, the administration was during a congressional hearing that approval of the surtax would depend on how the voters felt about it. Treasury Secretary William Simon, testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee, was bluntly warned that the administration faced a tough "public relations" job selling the idea to the nation.

The President said at his press conference that he believed the tax surcharge on higher incomes was "more equitable" than a boost in the federal tax on gasoline would have been, since that would have come down harder on people less able to pay.

Asked why he did not propose

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



A prospective bettor scans the odds board in a London betting shop on general election.

## In 7th Mission to Mideast

### Kissinger Begins Talks With Sadat

By Bernard Gwertzman

CAIRO, Oct. 9 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger returned to the Middle East tonight confident of achieving his goal of an agreement on the timing and format for the next round of Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Because of the Ramadan religious observances, Mr. Sadat will only do his business at night. During the day he fasts in conformity with Moslem law.

This is Mr. Kissinger's first overseas mission for President Ford, a fact dramatized by the President's coming to Andrews Air Force Base outside of Washington, just before 1 a.m. to wish Mr. Kissinger well on the trip. Other members of the Cabinet, including Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, were also there.

#### Six Previous Trips

Officials in the Kissinger party admitted to newsmen aboard the plane that they were uncertain whether the change in administrations would have any impact on the Middle East negotiations. They said in separate conversations that they thought the rapport Mr. Kissinger had built up in his six previous trips—including one with Mr. Nixon—would be maintained.

Mr. Kissinger was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy. In brief remarks, Mr. Kissinger said, "I am starting this trip to Cairo to talk to my friends, the President and the Foreign minister, about what the United States can do to contribute to progress towards peace in the Middle East."

He said that he hoped to make

#### Dow Rises 28 As Investors Go on Spree

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Investors went on an unexpected spending spree on the New York Stock Exchange today, sending the Dow Jones industrial average soaring by more than 28 points to nearly 19 million shares.

Many analysts were mystified by the upsurge and gave a variety of explanations.

Some thought President Ford's anti-inflation program

caused the rally. Details

Page 8.

It is generally agreed by Arabs and Israelis—as well as by Americans—that the next stage in Middle East diplomacy should include provisions for Egyptian-Israel and Jordanian-Israeli negotiations.

Newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger was confident that in the seven days he plans to spend in the Middle East, he can work out at least a basic agreement on what diplomats call the "modesties" of the negotiations—the time place and format.

Various options have been worked out by Mr. Kissinger and his aides, newsmen were told. At the top of the list would be the visit to Washington of Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers or subordinates to discuss the next stage in the Sinai settlement as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was flying to Egypt.

He was scheduled to arrive in Israel from Jordan Saturday night on a trip that, in part, was to include the establishment of procedures for ironing out the territorial dispute between Jerusalem and Amman.

In sweltering heat, soldiers reinforced by helicopter-borne troops moved into at least three West Bank areas where the religious Jews staked out claims. They carried off dozens of passive demonstrators into buses ordered into the region by the army, witnesses said.

Very Few Left

"The whole thing is just about over now," the military sources said. He estimated that about 500 settlers bypassed army roadblocks and rode into the West Bank. He said that very few were left.

Scattered fistfights broke out in some areas, the national radio reported, but military sources and witnesses said that there had been very little violence.

In the Knesset where the opposition Likud bloc criticized the government's recent policy statements on possible territorial concessions to Jordan, Mr. Rabin said that the would-be settlers acted in open defiance of the authorities.

The state of Israel is a state of law, and it cannot allow everyone to take the law into his own hands," Mr. Rabin said.

## Israeli Army Blocks Illegal Jewish Settlers

TEL AVIV, Oct. 9 (UPI)—

Army troops today dispersed hundreds of religious Jews who forced their way into the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan to try to establish unauthorized settlements. Premier Yitzhak Rabin branded the would-be settlers outlaws.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres expressed sorrow that "hundreds of soldiers must now be shifted from vital tasks to dealing with such pointless attempts" to set up settlements in the West Bank.

The religious Jews, who regard

the West Bank as part of biblical

Israel, stormed army roadblocks last night and were turned back in their buses and trucks. But when they entered the West Bank on foot, through dry river beds and dirt roads.

They attempted to settle in at least three areas, including Bir Mitzam and Kharbut, northwest of Ramallah and Wadi Qilt, a dry river bed west of Jericho, the military source said.

"In comparison with former attempts to set up unauthorized settlements, this is the largest, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Milan Judge Orders Arrest of Italian Banker Sindona

Earlier reports said that Mr. Sindona had become a naturalized Swiss citizen and, therefore, could not be extradited to Italy, but his lawyer said this was untrue. "He has a residence in Switzerland, but he is an Italian citizen and carries an Italian passport," Mr. Bovio said.

The investigations came to light as U.S. government officials announced that Franklin National Bank of New York had been declared insolvent and its assets sold. Mr. Sindona had a 10-per-cent interest in Franklin New York Corp., which controlled the bank. (Related story on Page 8.)

Mr. Sindona, 53, a lawyer, got his start in business selling fruit and vegetables in Sicily from a truck left by the Allied armies in 1943. By last year, he had put together an empire thought to be worth \$450 million to \$500 million.

But the last of his Italian holdings failed two weeks ago when the key to his former empire, Banca Privata Italiana, was put in liquidation by the government and taken over by three state-run banks.

The state banks have put up 5 billion lire (\$73 million) each to cover the debts of Banca Privata Italiana, and a Bank of

United Press International

EVICTION—Israeli soldiers carry off one of those who tried illegally to settle in occupied West Bank of Jordan.

## Second Election This Year

### British Voting Today; Labor Leads in Polls

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The British election campaign came to a close tonight, with the ruling Labor party holding a clear lead in the polls although many voters professed to be undecided.

The three-week campaign the second this year for the British, left Prime Minister Harold Wilson confident that he would achieve what had escaped him in the February voting—an overall majority in the House of Commons. He had headed the first minority government here in more than 40 years.

Conservative party politicians led by Edward Heath, who was ousted as Prime Minister in February, privately expressed worry about their chances but cautioned that the polls had been wrong before. For the record, Mr. Heath said that be, too, was confident of victory.

"If we're wrong this time, we'll start packing," a pollster said today. "There will be no way to explain it to anyone."

#### Polls Show Labor Lead

The polls have reflected a large Labor lead from the outset of the campaign and the latest ones showed Mr. Wilson's party between 5.5 and 14.5 per cent ahead of the Tories. This would suggest a possible landslide, but most experts predicted a narrower margin of victory.

There remain a number of imponderables, however, that discourage Labor politicians from relaxing.

There is the memory of 1970 when the Conservatives upset the Labor party, which had enjoyed a big lead in the polls. A low turnout could hurt Labor if its supporters feel overly confident. And the large bloc of undecided voters represents an unknown.

Moreover, the Liberal party, which captured 20 per cent of the vote and 14 seats in February, is maintaining its strength in the polls. Its success seven months ago, coupled with that of nationalists in Scotland and Wales, left the balance of power in the 635 seats in the House of Commons in the hands of the smaller parties and deprived the Tories and Labor of an overall majority.

The Liberals, who have been attracting increasing numbers of voters disenchanted with the major parties, were heartened today when the Guardian, for the first time since 1950, urged its readers to back them.

"A strong Liberal vote is the best way: more Liberals in Parliament and more influence over us," the newspaper said.

Dr. Myrdal wrote "An Amer-

ican dilemma—the Negro Problem and Modern Democracy," published in 1944, which stirred controversy. Liberals praised the book as the first probing analysis of the American racial problem. Others accused him of fomenting unrest.

Dr. Myrdal, now 75, also wrote "Asian Drama—an Inquiry Into the Poverty of Nations," published in 1968, in which he questioned the relevance of Western democracy to the problems of Asia.

He has recently been doing research in the United States.

Dr. von Hayek of Vienna, also 75, was professor of social science at the University of Chicago from 1950 to 1962.

His books include "Prices and Production," 1931, "The Pure Theory of Capital," 1941, "The Road to Serfdom," 1944, and "The Constitution of Liberty," 1960.

Theory of Money

The economists were cited by Sweden's Royal Academy of Science, which awards the economics prize, for "their pioneering work in the theory of money and economic fluctuations and for their penetrating analysis of the interdependence of economic, social and institutional phenomena." They share the prize equally.

The academy pointed out that both Dr. Myrdal and Dr. von Hayek started their careers in the 1920s with significant works in pure economic science and dealing with economic fluctuation and monetary theory.

"Since then both economists have widened their horizons to include broad aspects of social and institutional phenomena," it noted.

It said that the two, "in addition to their contributions to central economic theory, carried out important interdisciplinary research so successfully that their combined contributions should be awarded the prize for economic science."

Dr. Myrdal, a champion in Sweden of the state-planned economy, served two terms in parliament and was minister of commerce during World War II.

He became widely known as an opponent of the Vietnam war and in 1970 headed an international commission of inquiry into alleged U.S. war crimes in Indochina.

Dr. von Hayek was professor of economics at the University of London in 1931-1950 before going to Chicago. In 1962 he became professor of economics at the University of Freiburg in Germany.

Ending Year-Long Rule

## Greeks Abolish Martial Law Except for Area Near Turkey

ATHENS, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Martial law, which has been in force in Greece since last November, was lifted today except for areas bordering Turkey, the government announced tonight.

The government's press spokesman, Nicholas Lianardatos, said the decision was taken by a caretaker Cabinet a few hours after it took over from the civilian government which resigned yesterday.

Martial law was imposed in Greece in April, 1967, when the army seized power. It remained in force until August, 1973, when George Papadopoulos, who masterminded the coup, was sworn in as president. It was re-imposed Nov. 17, 1973, following bloody incidents at an Athens university

which precipitated a second coup led by Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis.

The caretaker Cabinet, under Premier Constantine Caramanlis, will supervise parliamentary elections Nov. 17—the first in a decade.

The main rivals in the elections will be Mr. Caramanlis' New Democratic party and the Center Union-New Forces party led by George Mavros, who stayed on as Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister in the caretaker government sworn in today.

### Cabinet's Chief Tasks

Four other ministers and three under secretaries of the outgoing Cabinet stayed on. The new ministers are technocrats and retired high-ranking civil servants—whose chief tasks will be overseeing the election and handling the Cyprus issue.

The elections will be under a reinforced proportional representation system which favors larger parties.

Other parties contesting the elections are the Panhellenic Socialist Movement under Andreas Papandreou, the United Left which consists of the recently legalized Communist party and various leftist groups, and royalist politician Petros Garoufalidis' National Democratic Union.

## Santo Domingo To Let Guerrillas Fly to Panama

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Six terrorists who held seven hostages in the Venezuelan consulate here for 13 days got the go-ahead today for political asylum in Panama, the Dominican government announced.

The guerrillas were expected to fly out of the country later.

The guerrillas posed for passport photographs earlier in the day to prepare for safe conduct abroad. Their seven hostages took their first baths in 13 days in expectation of imminent release.

A Dominican government announcement said Panamanian Ambassador Alejandro Cuellar Arrospide would accompany the guerrillas on a regular Dominican airline flight with several Dominican guards along to protect the flight crew.

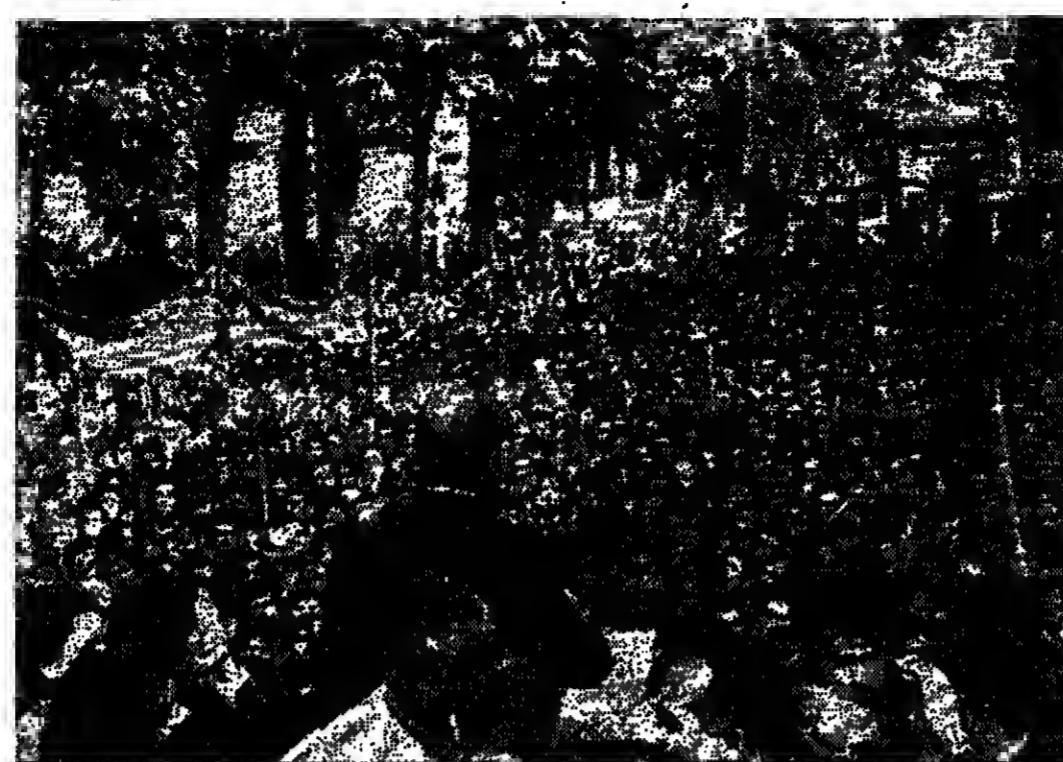
The plane was scheduled to leave between 6 and 7 p.m.

Mr. Cuellar Arrospide said Panama had agreed to grant asylum to the guerrillas to help the Dominican government "end this unfortunate case."

## Three Children Killed In W. German Blast

RECKLINGHAUSEN, West Germany, Oct. 9 (UPI).—An explosion in a nursery school killed three children and injured 16 here yesterday, police said.

A police spokesman said workers were making gas conversions in the basement of the school and that leaking gas probably was the cause of the explosion.



GATHERED IN ANGER.—Raffaele Vanni, secretary of the Union of Italian Labor, addresses Fiat workers in Turin during a protest strike against reducing the work week.

### Bid to Form New Italian Coalition

## Leone Extends Talks on Political Crisis

ROME, Oct. 9 (UPI).—President Giovanni Leone today extended formal consultations with party leaders through tomorrow in an effort to resolve Italy's week-old political crisis. The talks had been scheduled to last three days, ending today.

Politicians predicted he would name a fact-finder possibly Senate President Giovanni Spagnoli, to explore the chances of patching up the center-left alignment of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Social Democrats which has ruled Italy since 1963.

If the fact-finder reports that the prospects are good, politicians said, Mr. Leone probably would name Amintore Fanfani, the secretary of the Christian Democratic party and a four-time premier, to try to form another center-left government.

Those arrested include the former president of the lower house of parliament, four ministers of state, a Marxist lecturer at Adisio Agricultural University, an Ethiopian official at the Organization of African Unity headquarters and several wives and relatives of the nearly 200 officials already detained by the army.

This is the largest number of arrests made in a single day since the wave of detentions began about four months ago.

**Plunge Causes Crash**

VALENCE, France, Oct. 9 (UPI).—A 61-year-old man today plunged to his death from an overpass onto an autoroute and caused a pile-up in which another person was killed and three injured, police said.

Fiat said later that 41 per cent of the workers showed up despite the strike. Italy's three top labor unions said they would increase strike action and possibly call a nationwide general strike unless Fiat reconsidered its action. Fiat

has said the action is necessary because it has stocks of 300,000 unsold cars.

The main problem that will face Mr. Leone's premier-designate will be the reuniting of the Socialist party with the Social Democratic party in a coalition.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

### U.S. Acts to End Car Seat-Belt Lock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—Congressional conferees have voted to allow elimination of the auto interlock system from American cars that prevents them from being started until seat belts are fastened.

Under an agreement announced Monday an eight-second warning buzzer would be retained to tell drivers and passengers when seat belts are not fastened. But the continuous buzzer now in use on most late-model cars would be dropped. The agreement now goes to both houses.

**5 Held in Plets**

ROME, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Police

arrested five extremists of the right and left today on charges of plotting to overthrow the state. They said the rightists had planned to assassinate two cabinet ministers and other politicians.

The Interior Ministry said police in various cities arrested lawyer Leopoldo Parigini, 42, physician Giacomo Micalizzi, 46, and merchant Mario Sciarri, 52, on charges of plotting the assassination of political enemies in hopes of touching off violence and a military coup.

Meanwhile, in Turin, auto workers

battled strike breakers at Fiat.

Workers called a four-hour strike to protest Fiat president Giovanni Agnelli's decision to reduce the work week to 24 hours for about 70,000 employees, when some workers tried to cross picket lines, fights broke out in which 24 persons were injured.

Fiat said later that 41 per cent

of the workers showed up despite the strike. Italy's three top labor unions said they would increase strike action and possibly call a nationwide general strike unless Fiat reconsidered its action. Fiat

had openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

On Oct. 3, Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned after the coalition had ruled for 205 days.

However, neither the Socialists nor the Communists themselves

have openly called for Communist participation in the government during the current consultations. The Communist party, Italy's largest, has not held a share of government power since 1947.

The crisis was precipitated by Social Democratic charges that the Socialists were advocating closer cooperation with the Communists and trying to gradually draw them into government.

\*\* Respect the Law

## Ford, Critic of School Busing, Asks End to Boston Violence

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—President Ford decided his opposition today to forced busing of schoolchildren but called on citizens of Boston to "respect the law" and end racial conflict there.

Responding to a news conference question, Mr. Ford said he hoped it would not be necessary to send federal forces to Boston, where court-ordered busing to achieve integration had triggered protests and violence.

Mr. Ford said he thought the court decision in the Boston case

"was not the best solution to quality education." The President said: "I respectfully disagree" with the order.

But, he said, it is of "maximum importance" that the law be obeyed and that the violence, which he called "most unfortunate," be halted.

Marshals I used

Meanwhile, a federal judge in Boston refused to call in federal marshals today to quell disturbances and instead ordered Mayor Kevin White to summon police from surrounding areas to do the job.

Federal marshals have not been used to enforce school desegregation outside the South.

U.S. District Court Judge Arthur Garrity said that Mr. White should ask the governor to call up the National Guard if calling in the extra police does not work.

During court arguments, Judge Garrity acknowledged that public safety problems have "mushroomed" in the past few days. But he said "these events to me have been not too directly related to school." He said violence in the city has been "in retaliation against the police for protecting the children."

Tactical police were sent today to a section of largely black Roxbury to quell a disturbance. The mayor's office said about 200 black youths roamed a three-block area.

A white man was stabbed, the office said, and was taken to Boston City Hospital. His condition was not disclosed.

Widespread violence erupted yesterday for the first time in Roxbury. At least 37 persons, most of them white, were hurt by rock-throwing crowds near English High School.

The most seriously injured, a 50-year-old white taxi driver, remained in stable condition today with two broken legs and back and internal injuries.

Judge Garrity had ordered cross-town busing of 18,200 black and white pupils to begin when Boston schools opened Sept. 12. Since then, racial violence has spread from South Boston to other neighborhoods.

UPI  
Mayor Kevin White of Boston seems dejected during a news conference.

## Senate Allows Suspension

### After Voting Turkey Aid Ban

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Senate voted overwhelmingly today to cut off military aid to Turkey, then agreed to allow President Ford to suspend the ban until Dec. 15.

The aid cutoff was passed \$2-16 as a rider to a money bill threatened with a presidential veto.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., then called for a separate vote on his resolution to suspend the ban until Dec. 15 if the President determined it would further negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus dispute. It was passed 40-35 and sent to the House.

He said the suspension by Congress would be consistent with the position that Congress is supreme in changing the law.

Sen. Mansfield said administration officials recognized that American foreign aid law requires a cutoff of aid to Turkey for using U.S. equipment in the July invasion and partial occupation of Cyprus.

He said the suspension by Congress would undermine his bargaining position that Congress is supreme in changing the law.

Sen. Mansfield said he drafted the resolution without consulting administration officials, but President Ford subsequently told him he would sign the "continuing resolution" containing the aid cutoff if the permission to temporarily suspend restrictions was passed by both houses of Congress.

Sen. Mansfield told the Senate that the "next several weeks could

Kissinger Stand

Declaring that a cutoff now would undermine his bargaining position, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has declined to stop weapons aid to Turkey, running at the rate of \$167 million in fiscal 1974 and \$205 million in fiscal 1975.

The amendment sent to White House today was added to an emergency financing resolution to provide basic operating funds to several departments and agencies whose regular appropriations bills have not yet been passed. Existing financing for these agencies expired Sept. 30 and technically they have been without funds since then. However, they will not begin feeling the pinch until around Oct. 15.

This time it is highly possible that Congress will cut taxes more than the President wants, raise other taxes less than he wants, and enact a more liberal program of unemployment assistance than he has asked, all of which would enlarge the budget deficit. And thus he could wind up vetoing his own program as inflationary.

As for the energy part of the program, much of it has been around for a long time, and the same controversies still exist. The chief test was in dollars. The President himself said that the \$5 billion he would raise from a new, one-year income tax surcharge "should pay for all the new programs [including some tax reductions] I have recommended in this message."

Shuffling \$5 billion around in this huge economy cannot, by itself, have a major impact. And the congressional uncertainties compounded the problem. As an example, the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday approved a \$1.7-billion tax reduction for persons with savings accounts enough by itself to throw what the President called his "considered package" out of whack.

The President took office exactly two months ago yesterday and his very first act after a brief speech at his swearing-in was to meet his economic advisers. His quest for economic solutions—which included many more such meetings plus a lengthy "summit" process of consultation with the private sector—has been derailed from the outset by the inherent dilemmas in the situation.

Anything done to head off the unemployment problem would probably increase the budget deficit and exacerbate the inflation problem. Anything done to help housing would involve, directly or indirectly, more rowing in the capital markets and thus more upward pressure on interest rates. Tax relief for low and moderate income families—unless offset by unpopular tax increases or spending cuts—would add to the budget deficit.

The amendment sent to White House today was added to an emergency financing resolution to provide basic operating funds to several departments and agencies whose regular appropriations bills have not yet been passed. Existing financing for these agencies expired Sept. 30 and technically they have been without funds since then. However, they will not begin feeling the pinch until around Oct. 15.

Strikes also were reported in at least 10 other small factories in the Barcelona area. The issue in most cases was a new labor contract.

In Valladolid, a strike by workers at the FASA-Renault automobile company was reported officially ended when workers entered the plant yesterday. But labor sources reported that an estimated 2,000 assembly workers refused to work.

**27 Safe in Swedish Crash**

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9 (UPI)—A Swedish Air Force DC-3 transport plane today crash-landed with 27 persons aboard outside Nyköping about 100 kilometers southwest of here. A military spokesman said nobody was seriously injured.

## Ford's Testimony To House Panel Is Postponed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—

President Ford's appearance before a House Judiciary subcommittee to explain why he postponed Richard Nixon was postponed yesterday until a week from Thursday "to afford ample time for selection and sequestration of the Watergate jury."

Chairman William Hungate, D-Mo., issued a brief announcement saying his subcommittee had made that decision with the concurrence of the White House and that Mr. Ford would appear before the subcommittee Oct. 17.

Rep. Hungate said he talked with Judge John Sirica Monday, but not since then. Judge Sirica is presiding over the Watergate cover-up trial, which is in the jury-selection stage.

We inquired at the courthouse if they had a jury," the congressman said. "They said they didn't."

He declined to identify the person to whom he had talked.

## Brezhnev Back Home

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (UPI)—

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist party, returned from East Berlin where he attended East Germany's 25th anniversary celebrations. Tass said.

The Army said the action is possible because of what is called its "success in recruiting a volunteer force." Authority to draft men into the armed forces died on June 30, 1973.

The Army had 98,000 draftees on its rolls when the last monthly draft call was issued in December 1972. A few more men, whose deferments had run out, were inducted during the remaining six months before draft authority expired.

**9 Convenient Holiday Inns in Benelux.**

BELGIUM: Brugge, Brussels, Liège, Tournai, Ghent.  
LUXEMBOURG. NETHERLANDS: Leiden, Eindhoven, Utrecht. Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.



United Press International  
SURROUNDED BY EVIDENCE—Boston policeman Roger Delminaco holds in his injured hand the rock that smashed the window next to him in the police van during racial-integration disturbances at a Boston high school.

## News Analysis

### Impact on Economy Seen As Slight in Ford Program

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (NYT).—

President Ford's new economic program would make a modest difference to most taxpayers, a potentially significant difference to workers who have lost their jobs and have no unemployment compensation—but, according to analysts, make little difference to the current problems of the national economy, including inflation.

By dollar measure in the \$1.4-trillion U.S. economy with a \$300-billion federal budget, the program is small. It would shift the tax burden slightly from lower to higher income groups, but would not either stimulate or restrain the economy now. It would create a modest stimulus through unemployment benefits if unemployment rose nationally about 5 per cent and stayed there. It would give a small boost to the depressed housing industry.

As for inflation, the program contains little that is new. The budget will be held, if Congress cooperates, to \$300 billion. The new Council on Wage and Price Stability will "monitor" wage and price behavior and hold public hearings. Yet another commission will be appointed to examine government regulatory practices with no prospects for early action.

Most of the effect the President's program would have apart from its appeal to the public to save food and gasoline depends upon concurrence by Congress, which is anything but assured. The situation is markedly different from that of Aug. 15, 1971, when the only action required of Congress in President Nixon's program of controls was evaluation of the dollar and economic stimulus was tax reduction.

This time it is highly possible that Congress will cut taxes more than the President wants, raise other taxes less than he wants, and enact a more liberal program of unemployment assistance than he has asked, all of which would enlarge the budget deficit. And thus he could wind up vetoing his own program as inflationary.

As for the energy part of the program, much of it has been around for a long time, and the same controversies still exist. The chief test was in dollars.

The President himself said that the \$5 billion he would raise from a new, one-year income tax surcharge "should pay for all the new programs [including some tax reductions] I have recommended in this message."

Shuffling \$5 billion around in this huge economy cannot, by itself, have a major impact. And the congressional uncertainties compounded the problem. As an example, the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday approved a \$1.7-billion tax reduction for persons with savings accounts enough by itself to throw what the President called his "considered package" out of whack.

The President took office exactly two months ago yesterday and his very first act after a brief speech at his swearing-in was to meet his economic advisers. His quest for economic solutions—which included many more such meetings plus a lengthy "summit" process of consultation with the private sector—has been derailed from the outset by the inherent dilemmas in the situation.

Anything done to head off the unemployment problem would probably increase the budget deficit and exacerbate the inflation problem. Anything done to help housing would involve, directly or indirectly, more rowing in the capital markets and thus more upward pressure on interest rates. Tax relief for low and moderate income families—unless offset by unpopular tax increases or spending cuts—would add to the budget deficit.

The amendment sent to White House today was added to an emergency financing resolution to provide basic operating funds to several departments and agencies whose regular appropriations bills have not yet been passed. Existing financing for these agencies expired Sept. 30 and technically they have been without funds since then. However, they will not begin feeling the pinch until around Oct. 15.

Strikes also were reported in at least 10 other small factories in the Barcelona area. The issue in most cases was a new labor contract.

In Valladolid, a strike by workers at the FASA-Renault automobile company was reported officially ended when workers entered the plant yesterday. But labor sources reported that an estimated 2,000 assembly workers refused to work.

**27 Safe in Swedish Crash**

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9 (UPI)—A Swedish Air Force DC-3 transport plane today crash-landed with 27 persons aboard outside Nyköping about 100 kilometers southwest of here. A military spokesman said nobody was seriously injured.

## Senate Unit Wants Rockefeller to Explain Gifts

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP)—

The Senate Rules Committee asked Nelson Rockefeller today to give a "full explanation" of private gifts to public figures.

The committee's chairman, Howard Cannon, D-Iowa, said the vice-presidential nominee pledged to provide the explanation "as soon as possible."

In recent days, there have been reports that over the years Mr. Rockefeller and his family have given gifts to many politicians, including \$100,000 to the campaigns of Senate and House members eligible to vote on his nomination.

In a press conference today, President Ford said that he would inquire into the various gifts to public officials given by Mr. Rockefeller, but expressed the conviction that "no impropriety" was involved.

Sold Satisfactorily

The President said that he had only looked in depth into one of the gifts that of \$50,000 to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1969, and had found that "every tax that could be applied has been paid" and that "all legal problems were solved satisfactorily."

He urged that the matter be put in proper perspective, adding that the former New York governor was "very wealthy and extremely generous to many charities."

Sen. Cannon had said previously that he wanted to know more about the Rockefeller gifts, particularly one of \$86,000 to Judson Morhouse, former GOP state chairman in New York who was convicted of bribery and subsequently was pardoned by Mr. Rockefeller as governor.

"I don't know whether there's a good explanation for the gifts or not," Sen. Cannon told reporters after a short committee meeting today. "I must say I have some question in my mind or I wouldn't have asked for a full explanation."

The chairman said he did not construe the gifts as amounting to conflict of interest but added,

"They do raise the question of influence of wealth in a political system of government."

Sen. Cannon said he talked with Mr. Rockefeller by telephone "and he assured me he would respond fully as soon as possible."

In New York, Mr. Rockefeller's press secretary, Hugh Morrow, said:

"We hope to have it delivered to Sen. Cannon Thursday. It will be a full and complete explanation. There's no problem at all with it as far as we're concerned."

Sen. Cannon said his committee will meet after the pre-election congressional recess to weigh Mr. Rockefeller's reply on the nomination.

Members of the committee have specifically expressed an interest in the testimony of Herbert

Ronan, former adviser to the governor and former chairman of the Metropolitan Transit Authority in New York.

A Rockefeller spokesman confirmed the Ronan gift Tuesday and said that it totaled \$50,000.

Adding in what Mr. Rockefeller had to pay in federal and estate gift taxes, the gesture cost him a total of \$880,000, according to Mr. Morrow.

Mr. Morrow said that the gift to Mr. Ronan, who served with Mr. Rockefeller for more than 12 years, "could be related to the year-end bonus given to executives of large corporations."

Sen. Helms, R-N.C., a former senator from Maryland, Joseph Tydings.

"If the incidents are correct as reported in the book," then a question of conflict of interest arises. Even if the description of events should not be correct in every detail, the question of personal gifts to... Ronan and to other political figures raises a grave question of propriety."

The episode was first described in "The Power Broker," a new biography of Robert Moses by former Newsday reporter Robert Caro. Sen. Helms wrote to Sen. Cannon:

"The Rockefellers' gift to Mr. Kissinger, Sen. Helms told the Senate: 'Even if it is legal, there is a question of whether or not it is proper to induce a sense of obligation in a man who is about to become a senior public official.'

Because of strong reservations about the nomination within the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the tightness of the congressional timetable, President Ford may have to nominate Mr. Flanigan after next month's elections if he still wants him to take the Madrid post.

The Senate committee agreed today not to act on the nomination until further hearings were held. The committee chairman, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., said: "The general opinion was that we needed further hearings."

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee have asked for more testimony on the former White House adviser's alleged role in the sale of ambassadorships.

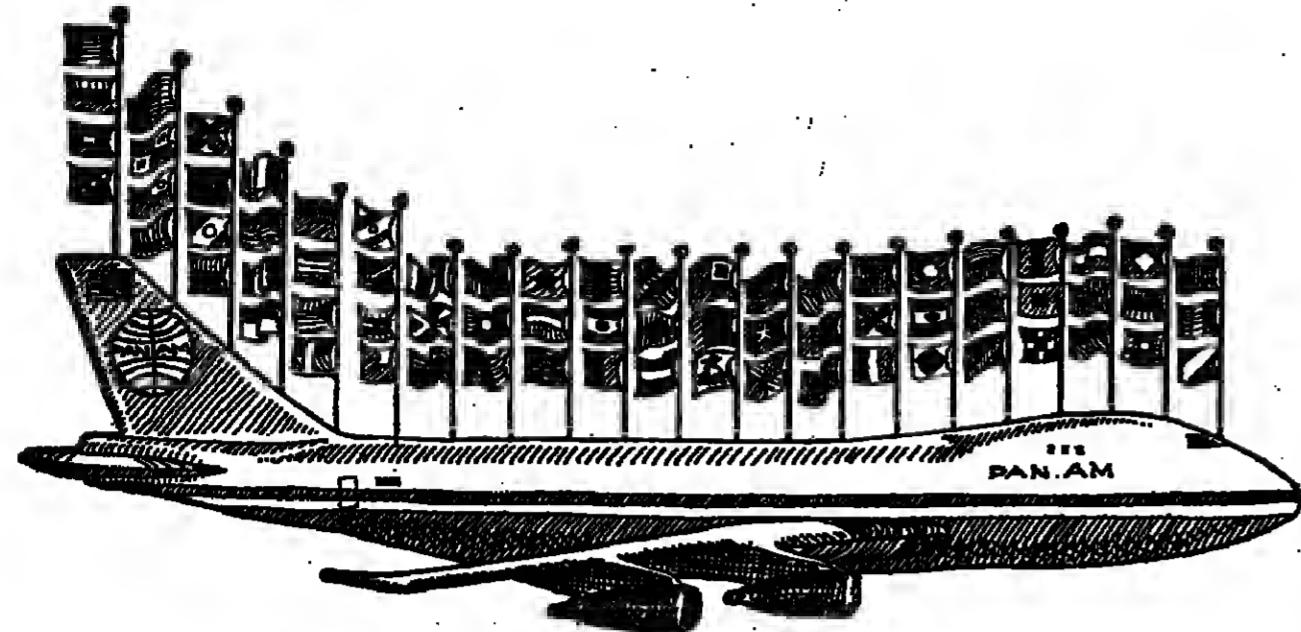
Mr. Tydings's testimony would concern the Sandinista case and Kalmback, who is serving a prison sentence, has implicated Mr. Flanigan in a plan to sell an ambassadorial post to Ruth Parkes, since appointed U.S. envoy to Luxembourg.

The Sandinista was a ship in which Mr. Flanigan had held a financial interest.

He said: "When Mr. Flanigan had held a financial interest, he was accused of—and denied—interceding to get a valuable Treasury Department ruling permitting the foreign-flag vessel to engage in domestic commerce."

The Rockefellers' gift to Mr. Kissinger, Sen. Helms told the Senate: "Even if it is legal, there is a question of whether or not it is proper to induce a sense of obligation in a man who is about to become a senior public official."

The Rockefellers' gift to Mr. Kissinger, Sen. Helms told the Senate: "Even if it is legal, there is a question of whether or not it is proper to induce a sense of obligation in



## Pan Am's at home all over the world. Let us make you feel that way.

Pan Am flies to over 65 lands. And we have over 195 homes on 6 continents. That's how many offices we have around the world to make you feel at home.

They're staffed with experienced local people who can tell you about good, inexpensive restaurants and shops, let you in on local events, and send you on interesting side trips.

And when you fly "the full-service airline," one call does it all. Our worldwide communications system can make your reservations for flights to any destination, for hotels, car rentals, or

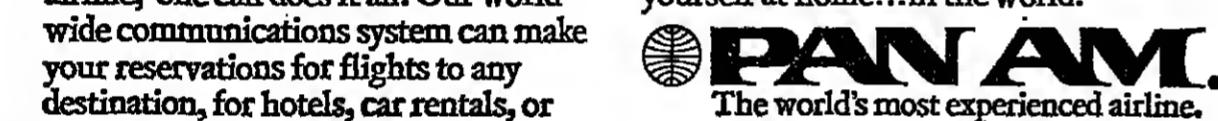
\*Flights U.S.\$250.

for our exclusive 747 dining room in First Class.

And Pan Am® can make you feel at home in the air—relaxing in our comfortable jets, enjoying the latest films or eight channels of stereo entertainment; and feeling the warmth of some of the world's most beautiful smiles.

Come fly with us. Contact your Travel Agent or Pan Am, and make yourself at home...in the world.

**PAN AM.**  
The world's most experienced airline.



\*Flights U.S.\$250.

# The 1975 European Community Directory + Diary

Quite possibly the most beautiful desk book ever designed. Certainly for businessmen in the European Economic Community it's the most informative, most practical, most useful. Nothing quite like it exists in any other form.

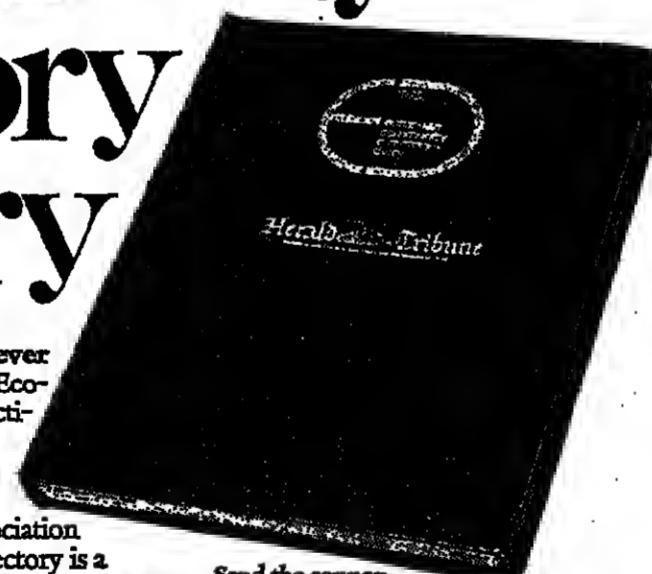
The International Herald Tribune is pleased

to make available to its readers this magnificent reference book and daily agenda. Published in close association with the EEC itself and its various departments, the directory is a veritable goldmine of information for libraries, government, business, industry and the professions. And its almost 400 pages have been edited by the Irish Institute of Public Administration and have been superbly produced in Ireland — where book making is still a fine art.

The directory pages — 248 of them — contain just about everything there is to print about the EEC, its offices, its officers, its treaties, committees, vital statistics. Complete right down to a glossary of terminology; full-color maps; all the necessary weights and measures with conversion tables; lists of lobby groups and pressmen accredited to the Community; press officers; even telephone numbers (with international dialing codes). And infinitely more.

The diary pages — 112 in all — provide what may well be the most practical and easy-to-use daily agenda available anywhere. For both future appointments and as a record of past activities. Annotated with holidays, fairs, conventions, sporting events.

The entire handsome volume is available to International Herald Tribune readers at the following special prices (which include postage and handling): Within the U.K. and Ireland \$25.30 / Elsewhere in Europe \$25.90 / U.S.A. and Canada \$28.20 / Other countries \$30.55.



Send the coupon today for your copy or copies. Because while you're almost certain to want the 1975 European Community Directory and Diary for your own desk, you should think about this beautiful book as a Christmas gift for friends and business associates. Books will be mailed from end October.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE 10-10-74  
21, rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08

Sirs Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of your 1975 European Community Directory and Diary. If more than one copy or mailing address, I attach typed list.

Enclosed is my cheque/money order for \_\_\_\_\_ in one of the following currencies: French francs, U.S. dollars, Belgian francs, Swiss francs, German marks, British sterling, Swedish kroner, Danish kroner, Norwegian kroner, Dutch florin.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Henry J. Cadbury

### Dies; Founder of

### Quaker Aid Unit

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (AP) — Dr. Henry Joel Cadbury, 90, a well-known Bible scholar and humanitarian who accepted the Nobel Peace Prize in borrowed clothes, died Monday.

Dr. Cadbury, a Quaker educator, was founder of the American Friends Service Committee, which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947 jointly with the Friends' Service Council of London. He had created the American committee in 1917.

He recalled that many groups disapproved of the selection of the Quaker organizations for the award.

"The great powers thought the award should have gone to someone who 'fought for peace,'" Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin — rather than to those who merely practiced it," he said at the time.

When Dr. Cadbury traveled to Europe to receive the award on behalf of his committee, he was wearing a used tuxedo.

The AFSC had been receiving such tuxedos from people to whom they are often white elephants and finding use for them among waiters and musicians in Europe," Dr. Cadbury said at the time. "So instead of buying one, I appealed to our storeroom, which at once supplied one of excellent fit and condition."

An outspoken humanitarian, he organized the feeding of an estimated million children a day in Germany after World War I. In 1941 he promoted a never-realized plan for relief of hunger in Europe.

Dr. Cadbury, who once described himself as a "confused Quaker," headed the AFSC periodically until 1960, when he retired and was named honorary chairman.

Kenneth Leslie

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 9 (AP) — Kenneth Leslie, 81, whose poetry reflected his life in rural Nova Scotia and won him the 1938 Governor-General's Medal, died here Monday.

Isaak Semenovich Bruk MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (UPI) — A leading Soviet computer scientist, Isaak Semenovich Bruk, 72, has died, the government newspaper Izvestia said today.

The vote was a victory for many committed chairmen and liberal Democrats of middle seniority who opposed the Bolling committee proposal as too damaging to their committees' jurisdiction.

It also reflected an effort to compromise the two proposals, offered by Rep. David Martin, R-Neb., Rep. Bolling's co-chairman, by a 319-to-41 vote.

The vote was a victory for many committed chairmen and liberal Democrats of middle seniority who opposed the Bolling committee proposal as too damaging to their committees' jurisdiction.

Rep. Bolling called the Hansen proposal "a start" and predicted "there will almost surely be some follow-up," probably through the Democratic caucus, the organization of all House Democrats.

He would think this is just the beginning."

Trouble Spots

One "useful thing," Rep. Bolling said, is that it gives us a good idea of where the trouble spots are. There is only one real terrible thing, and that is that is the opportunity to modify Ways and Means' incredible jurisdiction is lost.

Rep. Bolling's committee would have taken away from the powerful Ways and Means Committee jurisdiction over trade, revenue sharing and the non-tax aspects of health and unemployment compensation.

Labor fought hard against the Bolling report because it split the Education and Labor Committee in two. Rep. Bolling said "most of the great issues of labor," from taxes to unemployment compensation, are handled by the Ways and Means Committee.

Rep. Joe Wagner, D-La., a member of the Hansen committee, said the Bolling proposal lost because "it was too drastic, it went too far, too quick" and added that it would have been unworkable and impossible to put into effect by the beginning of the next session.

He said the Hansen committee's proposal was "adopted because it was milder and there were fewer questions about it. It was simply better, because it will produce a more orderly flow of legislation next year."

Obviously Targets

Rep. Frank Thompson, D-N.J., another member of the Hansen committee, said the principal thing he thought members objected to was the "obvious targeting" by the Bolling committee on the Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Post Office Committees.

Under Rep. Bolling's proposal the Post Office Committee would have been abolished; Education and Labor would have been split, and the others would have lost considerable jurisdiction.

The Bolling committee generally would have limited members to service on one major committee, and Rep. Thompson said he thought that provision "left in limbo" many junior members of committees who, he said, would be susceptible to being dumped from their committee assignments.

But he called public financing a "aid on the taxpayer" that would stifle the spirit of volunteer participation in politics, and would grant part of an individual's checklist money to candidates he opposes.

Another factor in the success of the Hansen proposal was that two items of the Bolling committee recommendations which ap-



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL  
CANADIAN LINE — A prototype passenger train built to compete with French train in the high-speed rail market. Main feature of the LRC — "light, rapid, comfortable" — is a system which allows it to round curves 40 per cent faster than other trains. Aluminum coach is 50,000 pounds lighter than standard.

## Rejecting Drastic Changes

### House Votes Mild Reform of Procedure

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP) —

The House last night rejected a sweeping proposal for reform of its committee system and procedures and adopted instead a milder proposal that left most of the committees' jurisdiction intact, although it changed some procedures.

By a 203-to-165 vote, the House accepted mild changes recommended by a committee of the Democratic caucus headed by Rep. Julius Hansen, D-Wash. At the same time it rejected almost two years of work by a select bipartisan committee headed by Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo.

It also rejected an effort to compromise the two proposals, offered by Rep. David Martin, R-Neb., Rep. Bolling's co-chairman, by a 319-to-41 vote.

The vote was a victory for many committed chairmen and liberal Democrats of middle seniority who opposed the Bolling committee proposal as too damaging to their committees' jurisdiction.

Rep. Bolling's committee would have taken away from the powerful Ways and Means Committee jurisdiction over trade, revenue sharing and the non-tax aspects of health and unemployment compensation.

Labor fought hard against the Bolling report because it split the Education and Labor Committee in two. Rep. Bolling said "most of the great issues of labor," from taxes to unemployment compensation, are handled by the Ways and Means Committee.

Rep. Joe Wagner, D-La., a member of the Hansen committee, said the Bolling proposal lost because "it was too drastic, it went too far, too quick" and added that it would have been unworkable and impossible to put into effect by the beginning of the next session.

He said the Hansen committee's proposal was "adopted because it was milder and there were fewer questions about it. It was simply better, because it will produce a more orderly flow of legislation next year."

Obviously Targets

Rep. Frank Thompson, D-N.J., another member of the Hansen committee, said the principal thing he thought members objected to was the "obvious targeting" by the Bolling committee on the Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Post Office Committees.

Under Rep. Bolling's proposal the Post Office Committee would have been abolished; Education and Labor would have been split, and the others would have lost considerable jurisdiction.

The Bolling committee generally would have limited members to service on one major committee, and Rep. Thompson said he thought that provision "left in limbo" many junior members of committees who, he said, would be susceptible to being dumped from their committee assignments.

But he called public financing a "aid on the taxpayer" that would stifle the spirit of volunteer participation in politics, and would grant part of an individual's checklist money to candidates he opposes.

Another factor in the success of the Hansen proposal was that two items of the Bolling committee recommendations which ap-

## 19.1 Million Acres in U.S. Offshore Oil

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP) —

The Interior Department intends to offer oil companies 19.1 million acres for offshore drilling next year, Under Secretary John Whitaker disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Whitaker told the House Appropriations subcommittee that it was a proposal and not a final plan. Mr. Whitaker's testimony is the most detailed disclosure yet of where and when the U.S. government intends to tap the ocean bottom for oil.

If drilling rigs find oil, the industries that would spring up on shore to handle the petroleum would have a tremendous impact on coastal states.

Mr. Whitaker said the Ford administration would work with states as the offshore drilling program progressed. He said Interior Secretary Rogers Morton would meet with governors of coastal states soon as part of this effort.

Memo Disclosed

An Interior Department memo disclosed last week said in part that Mr. Whitaker wanted a leasing schedule laid out that in-

cluded "10 million acres leased in 1975, not just 10 million offered."

A controversy erupted after the disclosure, with Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., charging that the Interior Department "lied to us" about its plans. The department said the memo was designed to obtain recommendations, and did not commit it "to a definite course of action."

The size and geographic spread of the program outlined yesterday by Mr. Whitaker dwarfs anything undertaken in the past and seems to guarantee the continuation of the controversy.

This is the government's "tentative" leasing program for next year, as outlined by Mr. Whitaker. The acreage is the offshore area to be offered, not necessarily purchased, by oil companies.

MINIMUM DATE  
of lease to be offered

South Texas ..... 3 Jan.

Central Gulf of Mexico ..... 5 June

Southern California ..... 15 July

(is. of Santa Barbara) ..... 25 July-Aug.

Gulf of Alaska ..... 31 Aug.-Dec.

Mid-Atlantic ..... 15 Nov.-Dec.

Baltimore Canyon ..... 15 Nov.-Dec.

1.1 million acres

acres offered

Against President Park**5,000 South Korean Catholics Demonstrate**

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Oct. 9 (NYT).—About 5,000 Korean Catholics demonstrated against President Chung Hee Park's rule today in the largest anti-government outburst since the President declared martial law two years ago.

The demonstration against Mr. Park's alleged repression, which came only two days after the most vigorous open criticism of the President in recent years, appeared to mark a new high in anti-government activity.

A speech accusing the President

of violation of human rights was delivered Monday by opposition party leader Kim Young Sam. In addition, small groups of Korean University students, after months of fear and anxiety, have begun sit-in fasts to oppose the government.

Any of these acts would have been punishable by death before Mr. Park lifted two emergency decrees on Aug. 24. The President warned yesterday that he would not tolerate demands to curb his power, nor demonstrations in the streets.

The President's opponents, how-

**Bonn Ex-Aide Says Spy Unit Assumed Illegal Domestic Role**

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Oct. 9 (WP).—A former Cabinet minister charged today that the West German intelligence service had been involved for years in spying on the country's top political leaders and other prominent citizens.

The former minister, Horst Ehmke, said that the intelligence agency, the Federal Information Service, had compiled what he regarded as illegal dossiers on 54 persons, including two former chancellors and two former presidents.

Testifying before a parliamentary investigating committee, Mr. Ehmke said that the list of persons put under surveillance included leaders of all the West German political parties and persons prominent in academic, military and other fields.

Among those Mr. Ehmke claimed were former Chancellors Willy Brandt and Ludwig Erhard and former Presidents Gustav Heinemann and Heinrich Luecke. Others that he named included two Christian Democratic party leaders, Rainer Barzel and Franz-Josef Strauss; a former chairman of the Free

**Two University Officials Killed In Buenos Aires**

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Two university officials were kidnapped and murdered yesterday, apparently by rightist extremists, as President Isabel Peron met national leaders to consider the problem of political violence in Argentina.

Police said the bodies of Rolando Achim, 34, and Carlos Miguel, 38, were found in a Buenos Aires suburb a few hours after they were kidnapped in the city of La Plata, 37 miles south of here.

A clandestine organization, calling itself the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance, claimed responsibility for the murders in a communiqué and said it would "continue seeking revenge for fallen comrades."

The alliance has claimed responsibility for the murder of 21 leftists in the last three months. A total of 108 people have been killed since July 1.

Mrs. Peron told national leaders that her government would take a firm stand to eradicate political violence. "Tolerance has a limit," she said.

**French Post Office Raid**

PONTORSE, France, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Three armed men took 1.5 million francs from a post office here today, police said. They took two employees hostage, and later released them unharmed.

**French Red Party Charges Socialists Try to Weaken It**

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 9 (UPI).—The French Communist party has openly accused its Socialist allies of trying to weaken Communist strength and replace the Communist party as the principal political group of the French left.

The accusations were published in a communiqué by the Communist party in the front page of yesterday's *L'Humanité*, the party's newspaper, and repeated again last night on the radio by Communist leader Georges Marchais. *L'Humanité* took up the refrain again today, charging that an "anti-Red orchestra" was forming in France.

The immediate cause for the Communists' displeasure was the by-election results in a half dozen races for the National Assembly over the last two weeks. Although the left picked up two of the six seats previously held by the majority, both were won by Socialists or their allies. The Communists trounced the Socialists in most races and saw their vote fall from the 1972 elections in five of the six races.

**Attention of Democrats**

"The fact that—in Dorogone—the Communist vote was reduced must seriously claim the attention of all democrats," said the Politburo communiqué.

The root of the trouble, it said, was the Socialists' continued calls for a "rebalancing of the left." The rebalancing has been a theme played by Socialist party leader François Mitterrand, who has been trying to build the Socialists back to their pre-Gaulist era strength.

The Socialists' main argument has been that a Socialist candidate runs better against the

opposition than does a Communist. Several adversaries said they do not think President Park will crack down on them again, at least until after Mr. Ford's visit, because Korea's public image in the United States is already tarnished by his repressive measures.

Korean political and church leaders critics of Mr. Park said moreover that they intended to ask Mr. Ford, by letter, to urge Mr. Park to restore democratic rights here. In addition, a letter signed by 58 American Christians here is being sent to Mr. Ford to make the same point.

Today an outdoor Catholic mass attended by an estimated 15,000 persons led to an attempt by about a third of the congregation to march into the street carrying banners demanding a restoration of basic civil rights.

**Five Bishops**

The march was led by five bishops, including Bishop Kim Chae Duk, who celebrated the mass, and Bishop Thomas Stewart, an American who is a member of the Columbian Missionary Order. But the papal nuncio, Bishop Luigi Dosse, left without participating in the demonstration.

**Panel Inquiry**

Mr. Ehmke's sensational allegations were made in testimony before the committee investigating the circumstances that enabled an East German spy, Guenter Guillaume, to win a post on Mr. Brandt's chancellor staff. The uncovering of Mr. Guillaume's identity triggered Mr. Brandt's resignation as chancellor in May.

The charges made by Mr. Ehmke, who had been minister of chancellor affairs in the Brandt Cabinet, could signal a new turn in the investigation. The inquiry has focused primarily on security-clearance procedure. Mr. Ehmke's allegations may begin a national controversy on the role of the intelligence agency, which like the CIA is prohibited from running domestic operations.

The Bonn intelligence agency, commonly called the BND, after its German initials, was created by the CIA during the postwar occupation period and was covertly financed by Washington before its absorption into the West German government. For many years, it was referred to in intelligence circles as the Gehlen Bureau, after Gen. Reinhard Gehlen, its first head.

According to Mr. Ehmke's testimony today, the agency's domestic spying activities began during Gen. Gehlen's tenure and continued after his retirement in the mid-1960s. Mr. Ehmke said he learned of the domestic spying activities when the Brandt government took office in 1969. He said he was assigned to supervise the intelligence organization as part of his duties in the chancellor's office.

**Somes Preserved**

Mr. Ehmke testified that he found the 54 dossiers at Pullach, the BND headquarters in southern Germany. He said that after deciding that they were contrary to the BND's mandate of collecting foreign intelligence, he ordered them destroyed. However, Mr. Ehmke said, he learned later that copies of at least some of the dossiers had been preserved.

Gen. Gehlen, a shadowy figure whose espionage career began when he headed Nazi army intelligence on the Soviet front during World War II, also had been scheduled to testify before the committee today.

However, his appearance was deferred indefinitely after his doctors notified the committee that he was ill and unable to travel to Bonn from southern Germany, where he had been in seclusion since his retirement.

**Lisbon Navy Picks Leftist As Junta Aide**

LISBON, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Navy officers of the left-leaning Armed Forces Movement—now the main power in Portugal—have chosen a leading leftist commander as their acting representative on the ruling seven-man military junta, it was disclosed today.

A presidential spokesman said that Comdr. Silvano Ribeiro, chief of cabinet in the Naval Staff Office, was picked to take over provisionally from Adm. António Rosa Coutinho.

Adm. Coutinho, nicknamed the "red admiral" for his leftist views, said recently that the pressure of his duties in Angola meant that he would have to be replaced on the junta for the time being.

The election of Comdr. Ribeiro, 50, reputed to be a leading figure in the Armed Forces Movement, leaves only two original members on the junta, which took control after the April military coup.

They are Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, who recently became President of Portugal, and Adm. Pinheiro da Silva.

**Worried Tone**

The Communist party long has known what Mr. Mitterrand's strategy was but these election results are concrete proof that it is working, which is what puts the worried tone in the Politburo communiqué.

The Communist party has maintained in the past that only if it is the dominant party of the left can there be any assurance that the left's government program will not be betrayed by the non-Communist left if the bloc came to power.

Quoting a pre-presidential election statement by then-candidate Valéry Giscard d'Estrées, *L'Humanité* wrote today that "the day when the Communist party represents only 10 or 15 per cent of the vote in France instead of 20 per cent, the French political panorama will be changed." It is what the Communists fear may be happening.

Curiously, these political suspicions now voiced by the Communists are similar to those that can be heard from the UDR Gaullist camp about its allies, Mr. Giscard d'Estrées's Independent Republicans. In both cases it is the dominant party in an alliance worried as much about its allies doing them in as its enemies.

Associated Press  
ON THE MOVE—Dragging a reluctant pig, a Cambodian villager flees the fighting.**Saigon Sergeant Held for Asking Thieu to Resign**

SAIGON, Oct. 9 (AP).—A South Vietnamese Army sergeant was arrested by the military today after he read a statement on the National Assembly steps asking President Nguyen Van Thieu to quit because of corruption, a military spokesman said.

The spokesman said that T. Sgt. Dan Vu Dat violated military regulations "by issuing a statement against the government in a public place."

Sgt. Dat said that he made the statement in response to a speech last week in which Mr. Thieu called on the people to let him know if they no longer trusted him to lead the country in view of growing dissent.

Meanwhile, major fighting erupted at two points along South Vietnam's main north-south Highway 1, the Saigon—Camau road reported today.

It said that 128 North Vietnamese troops were killed in a battle yesterday, although the figure appeared to be an estimate since the command said it captured only 20 North Vietnamese weapons.

Five government soldiers were killed and 23 wounded, the command said.

**Cambodian Battles**

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The Cambodian military command reported yesterday that 437 Communist-led insurgents had been killed in a sweeping rebel operation around the provincial capital of Kompong Chhnang since Sept. 11.

Fifty government soldiers were also killed in the battles which began when the rebels threatened the town, 46 miles northwest of Phnom Penh.

In that mid-1975 meeting, the proposed meeting between the United States and Soviet leaders was to be held in the Pacific area at the end of the next month, it was learned yesterday.

Confidential, top-level discussions are under way about holding the Ford-Brezhnev meeting in the series of alternating U.S.-Soviet summit conferences in each nation were reconvened by the White House Sept. 20, following a lengthy meeting between President Ford and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The projected Ford-Brezhnev meeting world preferably be in "a third country," meaning neither the United States nor the Soviet Union nor Japan nor Korea. The site may be a Pacific Island, or a country bordering the Pacific which is politically acceptable to both sides.

**Coup Against Numri Said Foiled in Sudan**

BEIRUT, Oct. 9 (AP).—President Gafar Numeiri has survived another attempt to topple his five-year-old regime in the Sudan, Beirut papers reported today. Gen. Numeiri disclosed this himself in a Khartoum radio broadcast, the papers said.

Members of the armed forces, motivated by tribal and racial considerations, were behind the plot. Gen. Numeiri said they had been caught, confessed and will face trial.

Justice V.G. Elmostafa told the court that the guards at Leen-kop Prison near here assaulted the convicts last December in a "barbaric, cruel and inhuman manner" because they suspected them of stealing money.

The judge said that the Africans were beaten for hours on the balls of their feet and ducked into a bath of water to make them talk.

Mr. Elmostafa's scheduled trip to the Soviet Union, Oct. 23-27, presumably will resolve plans for the intended early Ford-Brezhnev meeting.

The court then and afterward turned to a possible time and place for holding such an intermediate, less-formal Ford-Brezhnev meeting in a setting distinct from the elaborately staged summit conferences in Moscow and Washington. Some midway point was suggested and with President Ford's planned travel to Japan and South Korea, the idea developed of combining his trip to the Asian-Pacific region with a Brezhnev meeting in that area.

Members of the armed forces, motivated by tribal and racial considerations, were behind the plot. Gen. Numeiri said they had been caught, confessed and will face trial.

The judge said that the Africans were beaten for hours on the balls of their feet and ducked into a bath of water to make them talk.

Mr. Elmostafa's scheduled trip to the Soviet Union, Oct. 23-27, presumably will resolve plans for the intended early Ford-Brezhnev meeting.

The court then and afterward turned to a possible time and place for holding such an intermediate, less-formal Ford-Brezhnev meeting in a setting distinct from the elaborately staged summit conferences in Moscow and Washington. Some midway point was suggested and with President Ford's planned travel to Japan and South Korea, the idea developed of combining his trip to the Asian-Pacific region with a Brezhnev meeting in that area.

Members of the armed forces, motivated by tribal and racial considerations, were behind the plot. Gen. Numeiri said they had been caught, confessed and will face trial.

The judge said that the Africans were beaten for hours on the balls of their feet and ducked into a bath of water to make them talk.

Mr. Elmostafa's scheduled trip to the Soviet Union, Oct. 23-27, presumably will resolve plans for the intended early Ford-Brezhnev meeting.

The court then and afterward turned to a possible time and place for holding such an intermediate, less-formal Ford-Brezhnev meeting in a setting distinct from the elaborately staged summit conferences in Moscow and Washington. Some midway point was suggested and with President Ford's planned travel to Japan and South Korea, the idea developed of combining his trip to the Asian-Pacific region with a Brezhnev meeting in that area.

Members of the armed forces, motivated by tribal and racial considerations, were behind the plot. Gen. Numeiri said they had been caught, confessed and will face trial.

The judge said that the Africans were beaten for hours on the balls of their feet and ducked into a bath of water to make them talk.

Mr. Elmostafa's scheduled trip to the Soviet Union, Oct. 23-27, presumably will resolve plans for the intended early Ford-Brezhnev meeting.

The court then and afterward turned to a possible time and place for holding such an intermediate, less-formal Ford-Brezhnev meeting in a setting distinct from the elaborately staged summit conferences in Moscow and Washington. Some midway point was suggested and with President Ford's planned travel to Japan and South Korea, the idea developed of combining his trip to the Asian-Pacific region with a Brezhnev meeting in that area.

Members of the armed forces, motivated by tribal and racial considerations, were behind the plot. Gen. Numeiri said they had been caught, confessed and will face trial.

The judge said that the Africans were beaten for hours on the balls of their feet and ducked into a bath of water to make them talk.

Mr. Elmostafa's scheduled trip to the Soviet Union, Oct. 23-27, presumably will resolve plans for the intended early Ford-Brezhnev meeting.

The court then and afterward turned to a possible time and place for holding such an intermediate, less-formal Ford-Brezhnev meeting in a setting distinct from the elaborately staged summit conferences in Moscow and Washington. Some midway point was suggested and with President Ford's planned travel to Japan and South Korea, the idea developed of combining his trip to the Asian-Pacific region with a Brezhnev meeting in that area.

Members of the armed forces, motivated by tribal and racial considerations, were behind the plot. Gen. Numeiri said they had been caught, confessed and will face trial.

The judge said that the Africans were beaten for hours on the balls of their feet and ducked into a bath of water to make them talk.

Mr. Elmostafa's scheduled trip to the Soviet Union, Oct. 23-27, presumably will resolve plans for the intended early Ford-Brezhnev meeting.

The court then and afterward turned to a possible time and place for holding such an intermediate, less-formal Ford-Brezhnev meeting in a setting distinct from the elaborately staged summit conferences in Moscow and Washington. Some midway point was suggested and with President Ford's planned travel to Japan and South Korea, the idea developed of combining his trip to the Asian-Pacific region with a Brezhnev meeting in that area.

Members of the armed forces, motivated by tribal and racial considerations, were behind the plot. Gen. Numeiri said they had been caught, confessed and will face trial.

The judge said that the Africans were beaten for hours on the balls of their feet and ducked into a bath of water to make them talk.

Mr. Elmostafa's scheduled trip to the Soviet Union, Oct. 23-27, presumably will resolve plans for the intended early Ford-Brezhnev meeting.

The court then and afterward turned to a possible time and place for holding such an intermediate, less-formal Ford-Brezhnev meeting in a setting distinct from the elaborately staged summit conferences in Moscow and Washington. Some midway point was suggested and with President Ford's planned travel to Japan and South Korea, the idea developed of combining his trip to the Asian-Pacific region with a Brezhnev meeting in that area.

Members of the armed forces, motivated by tribal and racial considerations, were behind the plot. Gen. Numeiri said they had been caught, confessed and will face trial.

The judge said that the Africans were beaten for hours on the balls of their feet and ducked into a bath of water to make them talk.

Mr. Elmostafa's scheduled trip to the Soviet Union, Oct. 23-27, presumably will resolve plans for the intended early Ford-Brezhnev meeting.

Where next?

**CGN**  
Inter-Continental Cologne  
+ (0221) 2651**DUS**  
Inter-Continental Düsseldorf  
+ 02

## Old Ideas for New Needs

President Ford, in his address on the economy, met the expectations of many and the hopes of few. He projected candor and appeal—especially to his immediate audience, the Congress—while relying largely on the existing context of ideas, agencies and statutes for his practical approach, and on very broad concepts of cooperation and individual initiative in his moral vision.

The program may work. The President evoked many latent sources of innovative activity within the system of American government and economy that eventually might achieve the goal of "total mobilization" of "the brains, the skills and the willpower of the American people" which Mr. Ford put forward. But as a response to an urgent crisis which the President rightly described as able, unless whipped, "to destroy our country, our homes, our liberty, our property and finally our national pride as surely as any well-armed wartime enemy," Mr. Ford's specific proposals seem inadequate.

It must be added that while President Ford has been told this by many critics, as he sketched his economic ideas in earlier statements, few have been able to make specific suggestions for concrete policies to substitute for his—and those who did so were contradicted by most of the rest. "Stagflation" on a global scale; rising prices and growing unemployment on the national level, are not phenomena with which the present state of the economic art is able to cope. But that is all the more reason why skilled experimentation is called for, rather than reliance upon old devices and even older rhetoric.

The President quoted, in his opening remarks, President Franklin D. Roosevelt,

when he made his first inaugural address. To be sure, Mr. Ford also said that the present situation does not "approach the emergency of 1933." But just as the conventional wisdom of four decades ago was insufficient to meet the Great Depression, so the economic sages of today are confused by what is happening now and may happen tomorrow. Roosevelt experimented, and while some of his initiatives failed, and the success of his whole New Deal was placed in question when World War II set up an entirely new set of conditions, much of what he wrought remains as a very useful fabric of socio-economic legislation.

Moreover, what the New Deal did accomplish in its own time was to establish a standard of striving toward which men of good will could repair to in battling the economic and psychological effects of the Depression. It had its slogans and its symbols, like the button with the acronymic WIN (for "Whip Inflation Now") which Mr. Ford wore during his speech. But the Blue Eagles of the 1930s stood for something specific, something which had a statutory and administrative framework.

The United States now has—as it did not when Franklin D. Roosevelt first took office—a huge bureaucracy and a wide variety of public agencies. There is a natural reluctance to add to them; many were created as emergency bodies under different circumstances than now exist. But perhaps there can be conversion of some agencies, or their adaptation to new purposes. At any rate, it is worth while to experiment. The mistakes might be costly—but not as expensive in the quality of living as mere persistence in things as they are in a world of change.

## Britain's Election

Britain's second election campaign of 1974 is ending as it began—in paradox. The three big parties agree that the nation is heading for its most severe economic testing since World War II; but the voters seem massively indifferent to this rerun of the February contest and highly skeptical that the balloting today will produce a government capable of ruling effectively.

This mixture of apathy and cynicism in the face of intractable economic problems has led some responsible Britons, who would have scoffed at the notion a few years ago, to raise doubts about the future of parliamentary democracy. It has also provoked intense speculation about the possibility of forming a government of national unity to steer Britain through the crisis, particularly if neither the Labor nor Conservative parties should win an overall majority in the House of Commons.

Responding to this sentiment—and striving to overcome the slim lead the Labor government has held in the opinion polls—former Prime Minister Edward Heath says that even if his party wins a majority, "We will not form our administration from Conservatives alone." He promises that the Tories will draw on "all the talents" available in addition to seeking participation by the third-place Liberal party.

The Liberals say, however, that they would consider joining a coalition only if the Tories agreed to back a proportional electoral system that would give the Liberals a representation in Commons commensurate with their share of the popular vote, which in February approached 20 per cent. Mr. Heath is unwilling so far to promise such a sweeping electoral change.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who has guided a minority Labor government through seven uncertain months, scathingly rejects the coalition idea, branding it "a desperate

attempt by desperate men to get back into power by any means." Mr. Wilson is basing his hopes for a working Commons majority on the Labor party's "social contract" with the trade unions, contracting the industrial peace it is supposed to promote with the crippling strikes that helped bring down Mr. Heath in February.

Many voters are highly skeptical that the unions will for very long exercise the voluntary wage restraint that is essential for the Labor government's effort to curb a 16-per-cent inflation rate. Indeed, the coal miners only last week rejected new wage offers based on increased productivity. The "social contract," nonetheless, is Labor's biggest election asset in a nation weary of dislocating work stoppages and industrial strife.

It is not only the size of Britain's economic problems that has raised doubts about the durability of parliamentary government. The senseless killings and bombings by extremists from both camps continue unabated in Northern Ireland, pointing up the fact—that the issue is being ignored in the campaign elsewhere—that no one has any very new ideas on how to restart the imperative political cooperation between the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities.

Now have the three big parties yet found ways to cope effectively with the rising separatist sentiment in Scotland and Wales, where the size of the vote for nationalist parties will be awaited with some concern.

In short, this has not been a campaign marked by challenging debate or by fresh, credible ideas for coping with enormous problems—some of them global, some home-grown. The democratic system will no doubt survive; and the hope must be that this election—unlike the one in February—will strengthen it by producing a government capable of effective action against the country's excessively difficult problems.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Brezhnev and the West

The October war, willy-nilly, has made the diplomacy of France, of Western Europe, and even of most of the non-Communist countries take a sharp turn. The top concern of Westerners today is no longer located in the East, but in the Southeast, in the Arab world, in the oil-producing countries; and also increasingly at home where economic and social problems are increasingly escaping government control.... To be sure, the maintenance of some military balance still appears indispensable as long as a real disarmament has not been initiated—but we increasingly rely on the Americans for this; the usefulness of correct relations with the East, as relaxed as possible, also appears evident. But the real security problem that confronts Europe is primarily that of its energy supplies; it won't be solved by military means or by détente with the East, which widely appears as an established fact, useful indeed, but secondary.

Mr. Brezhnev has more traditional concerns. The political and military future of Western Europe remains in the center of his interests. He will try to get assurances, other than verbal, concerning the views of Messrs. Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt: What do the two men mean by "re-launching" European unification? Are the Nine going to become more "American" or more "independent"? Is a re-launching of European defense—one of Mr. Jörgen's favorite topics at this time last year—to be expected? The quagmire into which the Community is currently splashing must appear reassuring to him in this regard.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

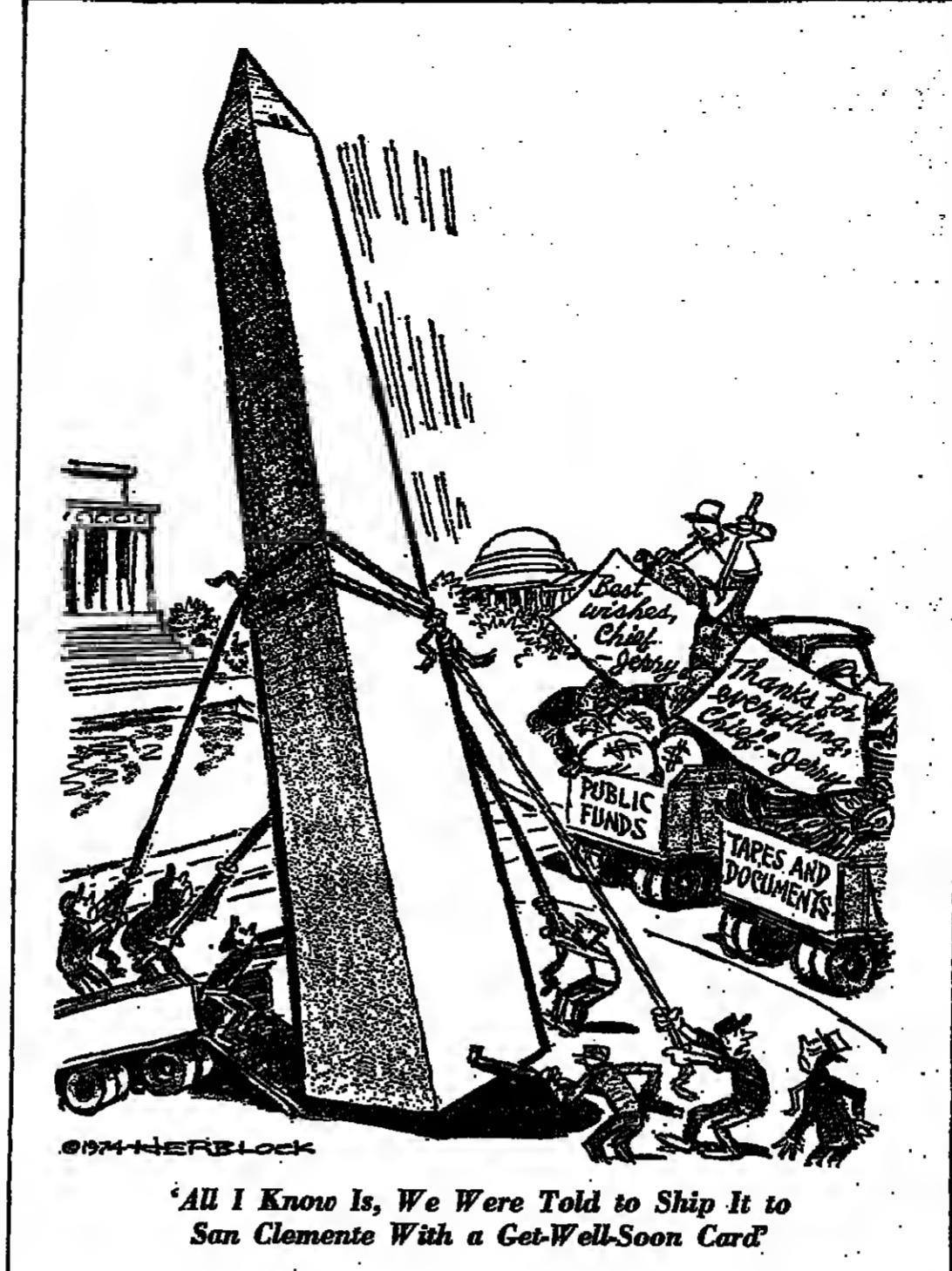
October 10, 1894

NEW YORK—Wireless telegraphy is destined to play an important part in the everyday life of the future. This is the consensus of expert opinion as gathered by the Herald from many leading electricians. Signor Marconi, himself, has said that in the very near future there will be a sort of detector by which ships will be able to make their way through fog or storm to safety.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 10, 1924

NEW YORK—The fall of a British Government, under any circumstances, is an event of political importance to the entire world. The fall of Great Britain's first Labor Government is even more. Whether or not Ramsay MacDonald and his party are returned to power, the fact remains that his Government, existing only eight months, has marked an epoch in British history.



All I Know Is, We Were Told to Ship It to San Clemente With a Get-Well-Soon Card

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON**—President Ford has now defined the economic crisis of the nation and proposed a catalogue of remedies. The question now is whether the solutions he proposed are equal to the crisis he defined, and the fear here is that he didn't bite the bullet but nibbled it.

In these abnormal times, and especially a month before the off-year congressional elections, he put forward some unpopular and politically bold proposals, but the whole thrust of his speech to the Congress was that the nation was in mortal danger, and he asked that we mutually pledge to each other, not "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," but our comfort, our support, and 5 per cent of our gas and oil.

It would be hard to over-emphasize the relief in Washington to find a President stating, with the utmost sincerity, his belief about what had to be done in the interests of the republic. And for the first time in years, to see a Congress that accepts him at his word, without doubting his motives.

### Bad as War

Still, his proposals, honest and sensible as they were, scarcely measure up to the spectacular menace and danger he put before the Congress. Inflation was as bad as war, he suggested, while refusing to call for a declaration of war. "We have had enough early warnings," he said. "... The time to intercept [the enemy inflation] is almost gone." But he didn't intercept it.

"I say to you with all sincerity," Ford remarked in the peroration of his speech, "that inflation, our present public enemy, will—unless it is whipped—destroy our country, our homes, our liberties, our property, and finally our national pride—as surely as any well-armed wartime enemy."

Maybe it was wrong to define the question in military terms, and even to regret the absence of a Pearl Harbor to wake us up, but when he got down to his program of remedies, he was bold in his own framework as a conservative Republican leader, but scarcely bold in the framework of the world problem he now has to handle.

The inflation-recession problem is moving faster than he thought and the outlook now is that he is going to have to face 7 per cent unemployment by mid-year of 1975. He made concessions, which must seem to him as almost radical, in offering public jobs to the unemployed and other breaks to the poor, but again his estimate is probably far short of the need.

Even most liberal economists agree that we don't need mandatory wage and price controls, but we do need much tougher controls over pattern-setting unions and businesses. Apparently, the President is convinced that he should start with appeals to patriotism, and voluntary controls that bark but don't bite. At least he has made a beginning.

In his speech to the Congress, he has told his colleagues in the executive branch, his old friends on Capitol Hill, and the American people what he wants them to do. It is early for him but late for the Congress, which is yearning to campaign for next month's election. If nothing else, he has clarified the problem for the average responsible family.

He has finally told them what

he thinks they should do. We are in trouble, he has said. Whatever the President or the Congress decide, we can't make it unless you save gas, oil and money, and help the country in an awkward time.

This is typical of Gerald Ford.

He sees the world crisis and suggests laws to deal with it, but basically he believes that appealing to the American people for voluntary sacrifices will work—or at least must be tried before introducing compulsory legislation, and he may be right.

### Still in Transition

He is still in that transition period between being a partisan leader and a national leader, and the world economic crisis has come down on him before he has had time to figure out the difference.

In his address to the Congress, he proposed policies which he would obviously have opposed in his 25 years in the House of Representatives, but he has still not caught up with the radical national and world economic problem his advisers in the cabinet are putting before him.

His instinct, and it is the center of his life, is that first you must go to the people—appeal to them, organize them, give them a chance—and only then, if they don't come through, pass laws to compel what the country needs.

Washington admires this but doubts that it will meet the national crisis he defined in such dramatic terms, but it likes him and believes in his sincerity, and his caution. At least he is nibbling the bullet and this is probably about as much as the country is now prepared to swallow.

### Letters

### Amnesty Loophole

I'm sorry to say that the IHT's information about an amnesty loophole for American deserters may have been wrong. There is no legal way for deserters to avoid the punishment of up to two years' alternative service.

At the Deserter Processing Point in Indiana, deserters must promise in writing to perform the service and they are then issued an undesirable discharge stamped with the words, "This individual is required to do months alternative service." If this service is not done, the individual can be prosecuted under military law—UCMJ Article 83: "Prosecution of persons who fraudulently procure their discharge" or under civilian law U.S. Code Section 1301, Title 18: "Prosecution of people who make fraudulent statements to federal departments or agencies." Both of these laws provide for penalties of up to five years and fines. So far there's been no official comment by the military or the Department of Justice on whether they would prosecute these cases, but letters received by individual deserters indicate that they would.

It's also worth noting that a "conditional discharge" is not a document per se but simply a stamp one receives on the corner of an undesirable discharge after the punishment's been worked out. The stigma of an undesirable discharge is never lost.

EDDIE FITZGERALD.  
Sohn, Sweden.

### Oil and Politics

Among the profusion of official statements, editorials et al., concerning the impact of oil prices on the stability of world economic order, there appears surprisingly scarce mention of a factor which ought to command serious consideration.

Granting that the old order of things had kept the price of crude oil, for years, at inequitably low levels and that the OPEC countries were fully entitled to exact their radical revision; assuming, further, that present oil prices are justifiable, in relation with those of other commodities, it may still be argued that the desired readjustment of prices might have been achieved with

greatly mitigated havoc in the economic structure, if relevant decisions at the OPEC conferences had been motivated more predominantly by economic, rather than political, considerations.

Since the selling price of crude oil had to be set by factors entirely independent of its cost of extraction, the parties concerned disposed of full liberty to formulate a schedule whereby the said price would be progressively increased to reach any indexed level desired, over a period of several years.

Consumer countries could thus be given the minimum of time required to adjust their economies in accordance with the revised scale of comparative energy costs, while producers could plan for development of their economies and enhance capacity to absorb increased oil revenues.

The chances of finding a way to avoid worldwide economic disruption along the above line look, at first sight, at least as promising as those portended by high-sounding policies.

T. KARAKASH.  
Geneva.

### Medical Reports

William H. Adler (Letters Oct. 4) does not approve of the publicity given to Mrs. Ford's surgery: "The publishing of such news with all its awful details is absolutely monstrous."

Too, had we haven't got Mr. Adler's comments going back to the time when ex-President Eisenhower was in the hospital and one of his attending physicians reported on his condition in detail, the detail including a rather thorough description of one of his recent bowel movements. All of which was dutifully reported in the press.

W. R. MILLER.  
Vevey, Switzerland.

### Mastectomies

Judy Klemesrud's article "Psychological Problems Also Are Posed by Mastectomies" (IHT, Oct. 2) inadvertently reveals the unfortunate effects the stereotyping of women has had. Are women really only the sum of their breasts; are happy, long-lasting relationships between men and women dependent on two nipples? Can there be a man, as stupid and insensitive, who greets his wife's mastectomy, his wife's

## Without War Economic Solutions

By Leonard Silk

**NEW YORK**—War is mankind's historic pseudo-cure for economic and social ills...

Inevitably these days, in the midst of rampant inflation, growing unemployment, economic stagnation, famine in the poor lands and a threatened world monetary breakdown that could result from the sky-high price of oil and the vast flow of money to the oil-exporting countries, fears of war are rising.

Those fears dogged last week's meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—the World Bank—in Washington. One heard them expressed in many private discussions, and sometimes even from the rostrum of the cavernous auditorium of the Sheraton Park Hotel.

"It is not tragic," said Mubashir Hasan, the Finance Minister of Pakistan, "that it is mainly when nations have plunged themselves into wars that there has been a sudden spurt of creative activity on the production front." Men and women have toiled day and night, instead of working five days a week, and achieved technological breakthroughs which have tremendously boosted production and helped usher in new eras of prosperity later on.

### Chastely Secret?

Is this mankind's ghastly little secret—that we really need war to provide the spur for creative activity and social cohesion, to inspire and develop all that is best in man?

Some scholars have long thought so. For instance, Prof. Everett E. Hagen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in his studies of Japan, concluded that military threat to a nation may be a powerful force toward economic growth, especially if combined with internal forces pushing toward technological development.

This is no new thought. The ancients put great stress, on the threats of enemies in developing the genius of a nation.

To be sure, the price of war as an elixir of nations has been going up. "Winners emerge from wars as losers," said the Pakistani minister, "and losers are obliterated."

### In the Past

But in the past, fruitful activity followed war. International organizations were created to expand trade, to maintain employment and real incomes, to reconstruct and develop economies on a more equitable and just basis.

That was the story of World War II and the Bretton Woods institutions—the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank—that emerged from it. And those are the institutions that are now struggling for their survival. For the postwar era appears to have exhausted itself, and subtly, horribly, been converted into what feels like a prewar era. Is mankind preparing itself again for one of its dark nights of creation? In the nuclear age, God forbid.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are to a condenser for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but pretenses will not be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

In the nuclear age, God forbid.

### A Little Late

It seems that the revelation that the oil price crisis could lead to a collapse by the West (IHT, Sept. 29) comes a little late to Mr. Kissinger.

Instead ofissing "at holding hands with his Arab 'colleague brothers,'" he could have told them of the consequences of spiraling oil prices.

LEO WHEELER.  
Lugano, Italy.

### Backing U.S. W

Michael Getler's article on amnesty and over-future patriotic commitment of new wars

# REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN TAIWAN CELEBRATES 63rd ANNIVERSARY

**President Chiang Leads His People in Vigorous Self-Reliance**

TAIPEI.—When the international political going gets rough the people of the Republic of China fall back on the wisdom and counsel of President Chiang Kai-shek.

The guidance of the chief executive is epitomized in one of the special messages he addressed to the nation during the turbulent times of the early 1970s.

"Don't be disquieted in time of adversity," he bade the people. "Be firm with dignity and self-reliance with vigor."

Administrative reins of the Republic of China are in the able hands of Premier Chiang Ching-kuo. But President Chiang continues to set the course, just as he has for nearly 50 years.

President Chiang also continues to make the crucial decisions and to give his views to the people on matters of the highest importance.

In his directive to the ruling Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) late in 1973, the President said that many people harbor the illusion that peace in our time can be attained through compromise and detente with the Communist bloc.

"They do not care," he said, "if justice is sacrificed and the distinction of right from wrong is abandoned. Consequently, civilized order has been plunged into unprecedented chaos."

"Viewed in depth," he continued, "the turmoil provides a test of our unswerving confidence and will power which may awaken the appeasers from their illusion. This may be regarded as a turning point on the anti-Communist and anti-totalitarian road."

President Chiang said that aside from their own internal contradictions and endless power struggle, the Chinese Communists are being torn apart by the counterforce of the Chinese cultural tradition. Communism runs against the spiritual faith of the Chinese," the President said, and the Peiping regime is therefore "counterattacked and resisted by the people."

The Kuomintang's basic policy, he added, is never to negotiate or compromise with the Chinese Communists.

Always the practitioner of a simple life, President Chiang warned against hedonism in his New Year's message for 1974. He said:

"The most serious weakness of civilization is the increasing tendency of people to seek material satisfaction, with the result that the spiritual side and the material side of civilization are no longer in balance. This has led to the paradoxical cycle of the greater the development, the greater the distress."

"As a result of Communist instigation and machination, wars and disasters follow one another endlessly, so that the more people fear war, the greater the chance of war. People resort to appeasement under the pretense of seeking peace and are willing to substitute evil for justice and reason. Today only we revolutionaries still believe that men eventually will return to reason."

The President declared that the Chinese Communist movement to criticize Confucius and exalt Ch'in Shih-huang, the First Emperor of China (221-206 B.C.), was "intended to be smirch and destroy our culture" and to prepare for a "new cultural revolution which would threaten the very existence of our mainland compatriots."

On the occasion of World Freedom Day, January 23, 1974, the Chinese chief executive asserted that people everywhere were awakening to the danger of Communism and that those behind the Iron Curtain were opposing slavery and seeking freedom. The World Freedom Day movement, he added, "is a natural force rising with the tides of the times."

On Youth Day last March 29, he referred again to the Communists' denigration of Confucius, saying:

"Such essentials of Confucian philosophy as benevolence, propriety, filial and fraternal affection, loyalty and mutual consideration, universal love and harmony—in short, the whole succession of personal cultivation, family discipline, orderly government and world peace—are not the teachings of one person or one school of philosophy."

"These essentials represent the crystallization of the long process of Chinese culture and history brought to magnificent fruition by Confucius. These essentials are not only vital to the Chinese people but also provide basic guidelines for the continued existence of the whole human community and express the norms of human relationships."

Mao Tse-tung, he said, "is criminally attempting to destroy our country and people by annihilating our history and culture."

"Many young people and intellectuals on the mainland are courageous and heroic," the President continued. "They eventually will turn their spearhead from Mao's pretended target of anti-feudalism and aim it against Marxist encroachment. They will also wake from the nightmare of Mao's class struggle and turn against the Maoists to attain freedom of thought."

President Chiang remains resolutely determined to nail Mao's plot to the wall.

No man in the world knows Communism better. Chiang Kai-shek went to the Soviet Union in 1923 at the order of the Republic of China's founding father, Sun Yat-sen. His assignment—only two years after establishment of the Chinese Communist Party—was to find out what made Communism tick and report to Dr. Sun.

The Kuomintang's young military genius was quick to discern that Communism was a tyranny totally unsuited to the new China of the Republic. He gave this view to Dr. Sun upon his return.

With China unified by the Northward Expedition that defeated the warlords, Chiang Kai-shek quickly found out what the Soviets had in mind. Instigated and armed by Moscow, the Chinese Communists mounted one provincial rebellion after another.

The years from the late 1920s to the beginning of the War of Resistance Against Japan in 1937 had to be devoted largely to suppressing of the Communists.

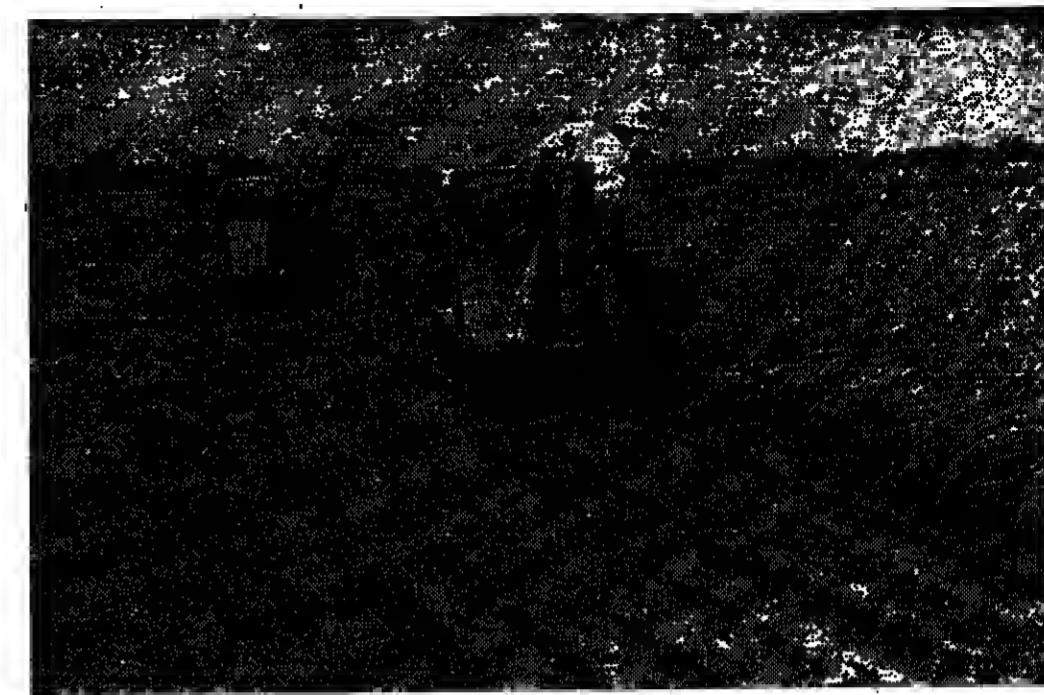
The conflict with Japan lasted eight years—a period which tragically gave the Communists time to recover from their march to the caves of Yanan. Their promises to join battle against the Japanese were not kept. V-J Day found the Communists ready to receive captured Japanese weapons from the Soviets and resume their rebellion.

Exhausted by the eight-year war, the government could not stop the Communists from seizing the mainland. It moved to Taiwan in 1949 to continue the anti-Communist struggle.

He rebuilt the armed forces of the ROC and made Taiwan into China's first model province—the most prosperous and advanced in Chinese history.

He himself has not been disgraced in an era of reverses. He is firm in his dignity and vigorously self-reliant.

This "old soldier" as he described himself upon assuming the presidency of the Republic of China for the fifth time, remains supremely confident that the free Chinese government will soon restore freedom and democracy to the mainland.



Continuous research and modernization have made Taiwan's agriculture both productive and labor-saving. Farm machinery such as power tillers, pumps, sprayers, tractors, harvesters, cultivators and harrows are now widely used by Taiwan farmers.

## Ten Basic Projects Will Help Taiwan Achieve Developed Status

TAIPEI.—The Republic of China in Taiwan has increased its gross national product about twentyfold in the last 20 years. Its island province has moved from the ranks of agriculturally based economies to advanced status among developing industrialized lands.

Infrastructure is likely to fall behind when an economy grows by 10 per cent or more annually. This has been the case in Taiwan—partly because of the huge cost of basic construction and partly because the government wished to avoid grandiose projects.

By 1973, however, harbors were bursting their seams. Inland transportation was creaking under loads much heavier than it had been expected to carry.

The iron and steel industry was too small to serve burgeoning heavy industry. Synthetic textile and plastic industries were demanding ever increasing supplies of petrochemical intermediates.

Premier Chiang Ching-kuo and the Executive Yuan (Cabinet) decided that the infrastructure has to be expanded and modernized regardless of cost.

Plans were made and blueprints drawn up for Ten Basic Projects to give the Republic of China rank among the developed countries of the world by the end of the 1970s. The cost will be in excess of U.S. \$5,100 million to be appropriated and borrowed over a period of five years ending in mid-1979.

These are the projects:

—North-South Freeway.

—Electrification of the west coast mainland railroad.

—Suzo-Huilei railroad construction on the north coast.

—Airport for Taipei at Taoyuan.

—Thermal, hydroelectric and nuclear power plants.

—Petrochemical industry.

—Steel mill.

—Kaohsiung shipyard.

—Taichung port.

—Suzo port.

Construction of the North-South Freeway to link the northern port of Keelung and southern port of Kaohsiung by way of Taipei is already well under way. The first section of 42 miles was opened in mid-1974. Total length of the road will be 235 miles. Cost will be close to U.S. \$1,000 million.

Nine-tenths of Taiwan's 16 million people live along the fertile west coast plain which will be served by the expressway. Tangible economic benefits are expected to reach U.S. \$2,000 million by 1995. The cost will be regained in 20 years from tolls amounting to some U.S. \$52 million annually.

Width of the road will vary from four to eight lanes, depending on local traffic conditions. There will be 39 interchanges. No toll stations will be established in metropolitan areas, thus encouraging use of the freeway to relieve urban traffic congestion.

By June of 1978, buses

and trucks and private cars will require only five hours for the trip between Taipei and Kaohsiung, the island's biggest cities.

Electrification of the railroad paralleling the North-South Freeway will increase carrying capacity by a third, reduce running time at the same rate and cut energy consumption by about one-half. Contracts have been signed with General Electric of the United States for locomotives and replacement of trucks, with GE of Great Britain for control and communications systems and power transmission, and with E.M. Erickson of Sweden for traffic control equipment.

Construction will get under way early in 1975 and be completed before the end of 1978. The rate of investment return on the U.S. \$400 million project is estimated at 17.3 percent annually.

Express passenger trains will take only four hours for the Taipei-Kaohsiung journey. Fast freight will make the trip in five hours. Ninety-four locomotives will draw power from 25,000-volt overhead transmission lines.

Taiwan does not yet have an around-the-island railroad system. The present mainline extends from south of Kaohsiung on the west coast to Taipei and then around the northern part of the island to Suao on the northeast coast.

On last Christmas Day construction began on a railroad which will connect Suao with Hualien and eventually make one-train travel possible between Kaohsiung and Taitung.

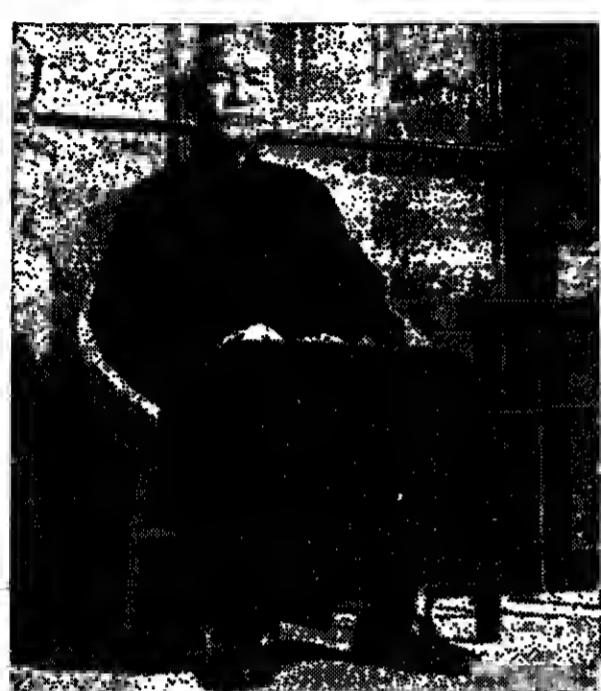
The 55-mile line will have 19 tunnels and 14 bridges. Crews are tunneling and digging through the mountains from both the Hualien and Suao terminals. Completion is expected by mid-1978 with partial service beginning in late 1976 or early 1977.

This short stretch of railroad will build railroad will open up Taiwan's last frontier. The east coast is underpopulated because of transportation isolation. Highways between Suao and Hualien and between Hualien and Taitung on the west coast are frequently blocked by landslides.

The east coast has vast marble and limestone deposits. Lumber, gold and copper are other resources. Hualien has a small international port which will acquire greater value with completion of the railroad. Some of Taiwan's finest scenery is found in Hualien and Taitung counties.

Taipei's Sungshan International Airport is running out of room for expansion. Located only 15 minutes from downtown Taipei, it handled 3.1 million passengers and 85,000 metric tons of freight last year.

The new airport for Taoyuan will be about 18 miles southeast of the capital, a fast-growing industrial center. First-phase construction to be completed by 1978 will provide capacity for 5 million passengers and 200,000 metric



President Chiang Kai-shek.

## Inflation Slows But Does Not Stop Taiwan Economic Growth

TAIPEI.—Economic growth of the Republic of China will not exceed the record of 12.3 percent this year.

That was the figure for 1973. But inflation and the petroleum crisis intervened late in that year and continued into 1974.

The gross national product is expected to show an advance of between 8 and 10 per cent in real terms despite severity of the economic buffeting. Not many developing countries will do better.

Two-way foreign trade should reach U.S. \$11 billion, compared with the U.S. \$8.3 billion of last year. The gain should be enough to keep the Republic of China (14,000 square miles and 16 million people) ahead of the Chinese Communists held mainland (3.7 million square miles and 700 million to 800 million people) for the third straight year.

Taiwan trade, which has been favorable since 1970, probably will be in the red for 1974. Foreign exchange reserves are more than adequate to cover the deficit, which results from the skyrocketing prices of raw materials and capital goods.

Industrial growth will be around 12 per cent and manufacturing slightly less than that.

These figures are approximately half of those attained in 1973 but still a long way from the stagnation which has afflicted the economies of some countries.

Foreign and overseas Chinese investment has continued to flow into Taiwan. The government took steps to abet incentives and make the investment climate even more attractive than before.

The influx of capital will be less than the U.S. \$249 million of 1973 but still sufficient to carry the cumulative total close to U.S. \$1,300 million.

Americans continued to be the biggest investors with the electrical machinery industry as their overwhelming first choice. Nearly every big U.S. home communications receiver company has a Taiwan factory. Investments range from a few million to more than U.S. \$25 million.

Overseas Chinese occupy second place. They favor textiles and services, especially hotels.

Japanese are third with a wide variety of investments. New investors from Japan disappeared only briefly after Tokyo recognized



Premier Chiang Ching-kuo prays action to words. He likes to spend his leisure time talking with the people and listening to their problems. The Pre mier is seen holding a little girl during one of his frequent trips around the island.

H.Stern

*A beautiful investment.  
Brazilian gems from  
H. Stern.*

Aquamarines, emeralds,  
tourmalines, amethysts,  
topazes and others.

Around-the-world guaranteed.

HOTELS

Hotels Inter-Continental,

Meridien, Grand Hotel

LISBON

Hotels Ritz and Sheraton

ALGERIA

Hotels Jupiter and Alvor

MADAGASCAR

Hotels Palacio Madeira, Sheraton

DUSSELDORF

Hotels Inter-Continental

and Hilton

MUNICH

Hotel Hilton

FRANKFURT

International Airport, Hotel Inter-

Continental and Airport Hotel

TEL AVIV

Hotel Hilton and

Los International Airport

JERUSALEM

Hotels Inter-Continental

and Diplomatic

RIO DE JANEIRO

And Major Cities in South America

NEW YORK

SINT THOMAS, U.S.

H. Stern

Jewelry

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE  
MODELS WITH LABELS

Arrive from the latest collections

Fantaisies alterations

122 Rue La Boétie 75116 PARIS

Open every day, except Sundays.

## Lower California-A Last Frontier for Paleontologists

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT).—A team of U.S. and Mexican scientists reported yesterday that it has discovered what may prove to be one of the largest still unexplored deposits of marine and terrestrial fossils in North America.

The deposits, dating back 60 million years, and exposed by erosion over hundreds of square miles of Baja California, have already yielded the bones of many species, including some that may be new to paleontologists.

One possible new find was the intact shell of a giant tortoise, 4 feet high and 5 feet long.

The scientists said they have also found flint and obsidian chips that appear to be human artifacts. Because the chips are in deposits that may be 50,000 or more years old, they may represent some of the earliest evidence of man's presence in North America.

Although there is great controversy, most authorities consider the earliest evidence for man in the New World to be no more than 25,000 to 40,000 years old.

The report on the find was given before the annual meeting of the Vertebrate Paleontological Society of America in Flagstaff,

### Arts Agenda

"Manon Lesscaut," not the well-known Puccini work but the opera-comique composed almost 40 years earlier by Daniel-François Auber, will be given a rare performance in concert form Oct. 10 at the Maison de l'ORTF in Paris. Jean-Pierre Marty will conduct the French Radio's Orchestre Lyrique and a cast headed by Mady Mesplé in the title part, Jean-Claude Orillac as Des Grieux, Yves Bisson as Lescart, Peter-Christoph Runge as Harigny and Emmy Greger as Marguerite.

This year, with a recently completed paved road to the southern tip of the Baja peninsula, the logistics of an expedition became simpler and 17 additional exposures were located. In some cases fossils cover the ground for areas of 10 to 12 square miles, Mr. Applegate said.

The explorations were carried out by Mexican geology students under the direction of Mr. Applegate and Mr. Morris and a professor of paleontology from the University of Mexico, Ismael Ferrusquia. The National Geographic Society provided the money.



CELEBRATION — The Hamburg Kunsthalle is commemorating the bicentennial of Caspar David Friedrich (1774-1840) with the largest exhibition of his works ever seen together. There are 100 paintings, 137 watercolors, drawings in wash and pen, engravings and woodcuts. Pictures are on loan

from Leningrad, Moscow, Oslo, Prague, Zurich and East and West German cities. The painting above is "Moon Rising at the Shore," on loan from the Nationalgalerie in West Berlin. The exhibition will be on view until Nov. 3. It is the second in a series titled "Art Around 1800."

**Sulka**

shirtmakers  
Ready made clothes and accessories

For very exclusive people.

2 rue de Castiglione Paris 1<sup>r</sup> 260 38-08

Export discount 15%

American Express Card accepted.



Man's best friend

## The Chick-Pea: The Bean of the Ancient World

### WAVERLEY ROOT

MAN began cultivating the chick-pea so long ago that its original wild ancestor no longer exists anywhere in the world, not even in its native region, which, according to Alphonse de Candolle's "Origin of Cultivated Plants" (1838), was south of the Caucasus and north of Persia.

Chick-peas have been found in the excavations of Neolithic Swiss lake dwellings, but the vegetable may go back even farther than that. Sicily has a dish made by putting chick-peas and heated pebbles into the same receptacle and stirring them violently until the heat from the pebbles has cooked the chick-peas. Cooking habits die hard, and this one suggests an origin antedating pottery which could be placed over a fire—which was invented.

Chick-peas were grown in the hanging gardens of Babylon, which were not devoted to flowers, as many persons assume, but primarily to fruit and vegetables. Vest fields of chick-peas were sown in ancient Egypt; and in Homer's time, when the Greeks called the chick-pea "creobitis," not much else was available in the way of vegetables except peas, broad beans, lentils and the ubiquitous onion. In ancient Gaul, chick-peas appeared in vegetable soups at least as early as the 7th century BC. The pork and beans of the ancient world were the chick-peas and bacon canned in

amphorae) in Pompeii for export to the rest of the Roman world.

One ancient Roman story which has been tirelessly repeated by gastronomic writers is that Cicero was so named because he had a wart on his nose the size of a chick-pea (cicer, in Latin). But Cicero was not a nickname; it was his family name, so his wart could hardly have accounted for it unless it were a hereditary defect. (There was another Cicero family in Rome, wartless, so far as we know.) The chick-pea does seem to provoke comparison with warts. In Italian, ceci means: 1. chick-pea; 2. wart. Pois ciche, chick-pea in French, has served as a figurative synonym for wart. In Marseilles it is believed that if you eat chick-peas on Palm Sunday you will be protected from boils.

#### Charlemagne

When Charlemagne husted himself with restoring productivity to lands ravaged by war, one of the vegetables he ordered planted on the plot farms of his domains was the chick-pea. When the Sicilian Vespers of March 31, 1282, touched off a rebellion against the rule of Charles I of Anjou in which all identifiable Frenchmen were massacred, the French were betrayed by their inability to pronounce ceci, chick-peas.

The large almost round yellow chick-pea is not a pea. It does belong to the same family as

peas, the Leguminosae, but so do 13,000 other species, most of which are not peas either. The chick-pea is at least a member of the same sub-family as the pea, the Faboideae, but this does not necessarily bring it even within kissing-cousin reach. However, the chick-pea is like the ordinary pea in that it grows in a pod, two grains (botanically the seeds) to each.

The chick-pea provides a maximum of nourishment for a minimum of expenditure, whether in the form of money or effort. It produces 38.8 kilograms of protein on the average per hectare (about 2 1/2 acres) of land, the highest yield of any leguminous grain except peanuts; and 100 grams of chick-peas provide 358 calories, more than any other except peanuts and linseed seeds.

Bland almost to the tastelessness, chick-pea seem to be the unlikely to be credited with a qualities—despite the thunder and lightning lamp) given in Italy: culture of chick-peas an bits of pasta. Neverthless, it is an Arab recipe for aing potion which, it is should be taken just b time in winter, made the juice of powder with purified honey onion juice has boiled then mixing the crushed chick-peas.

The Perfumed Garden ports an unbelievable yield after ea quantities of chick-pea down with camel's m with honey. So far as I only Occidental who considered the chick aphrodisiac was Nish paper, who wrote in 165 paper's Complete Her chick-peas "are under nation of Venus. They a to increase sperm."

### ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (CHT).—This is how reviewers for the New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

#### Films

"Mutations," a British-made science-fiction caper, may appear to be as up-to-date as genetic research, but its end results are as basically familiar—or convincing—as Boris Karloff going berserk in an underground laboratory, says A.H. Weiler. In it, a London scientist, Donald Pleasence, is desperate to "induce mutations" of plants and animals for a combined efficient "new species." He is, says Weiler, "more successful with freaks—authentic dwarfs, a bearded lady and the like—a couple of whom our researcher uses to capture human guinea pigs from among the students in his college classes. Tom Baker, playing the facially deformed co-owner (with Michael Dunn) of a sideshow, is the dastardly hunter because, you see, he has promised a cure by Professor Pleasence. Despite the professor's collection of animal-devouring plant hybrids and all his talk about DNA and

classic couscous of North Africa, it is one of the most foods of the Sahara, much found south of the desert except in East Africa.

In America, the chick-pea, neglected by the prosped States, has become a significant item in the diet of Venezuela, El Salvador, Mexico, and to a lesser extent in other poor regions of Central America. In where chick-peas appear in soups, stews etc., they are eaten more often than from necessity, but it is one of the poorest which consumes the most where it enters into such dishes as olla podrida. In Italy, a Ligurian polenta called farinata pesce, flour, and Nice, has chick-pea pâtes socca. The panisse is made of mashed chick-peas.

Bland almost to the tastelessness, chick-pea seem to be the unlikely to be credited with a qualities—despite the thunder and lightning lamp) given in Italy: culture of chick-peas an bits of pasta. Neverthless, it is an Arab recipe for aing potion which, it is should be taken just b time in winter, made the juice of powder with purified honey onion juice has boiled then mixing the crushed chick-peas.

The Perfumed Garden ports an unbelievable yield after ea quantities of chick-pea down with camel's m with honey. So far as I only Occidental who considered the chick aphrodisiac was Nish paper, who wrote in 165 paper's Complete Her chick-peas "are under nation of Venus. They a to increase sperm."

### Plays

"Flowers," by Linda Miles, is an over-painted but likeable. Clive Barnes as gliding was not entirely interesting. Taking as it departure an early play by Jean Genet, "Notre Dame des Fleurs," "Flowers" is turned into a special play homosexual sensibility, house of secret rites around the turn of the century. The show, which is a first incidentally, is fit by the standards of the contemporary stage. The theater has not yet previt such realistic simulations asurbation and sodomy, reader is hereby either informed." Barnes adds Kemp does succeed in trifling. He does have sense of the theater, with lighting and music."

PATEK PHILIPPE



Ref. 3548/1, 18 ct. yellow gold

A Patek Philippe  
doesn't just tell  
the time.

It tells something  
about yourself.

Let us tell you more about Patek Philippe.  
Please write to:  
Dept. HT-41, rue du Rhône - 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

## German T Gets Into Marriage

BONN, Oct. 9 (REUTERS).—Germans looking for a husband will in able to select them in TV.

Starting Sunday, German vision will broadcast a 30-minute marriage program called "Marriage Club." The signature an early Beatles number "Me Do."

The first three candidates the altar are two women, one a commune and one a schoolteacher 20-year-old male guest. They will talk with about their private life and hobbies and decide whom they want to marry.

Viewers will also see of the candidates' their surroundings so t can form their own im-

Candidates will be by their first names on air, those wishing to contact have to write to the studio in Cologne. It will be passed on unop-

The program, described Cologne newspaper as a nice idea of the year, brainchild of stage and author Tankred Dorst, vision entertainment d. Günter Rohrbach.

It is the first time the TV has set itself up as broker to establish between individual viewer and producer Rolf Spinnrath who had to overcome a lot of difficulties.

The first appeal for placed in newspaper columns brought no. Then the studio sent out to make direct to likely looking candi department stores, at which they had more than 100 from whom a dozen were

## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1974

Page 9

### **Bank Is Seeking eze on Withdrawals**

Paris Dispatches  
Oct 9—Banque de  
International (Inter-  
redit Bank) today  
rt approval to stop  
by depositors by  
a payment's mora-  
ine bank will keep its  
i until a Swiss court  
application.

t was closed yester-  
day, allegedly for a  
day. Simbat Torah  
and its main share-  
holder Rosenbaum, have  
center of controversy  
rael Corp., an Israeli  
-sponsored develop-  
any, which allegedly  
offered \$30 million to  
bank and others  
for the Geneva  
tonight that certain  
been withdrawn  
in the wake of  
reports that the  
financial difficulties  
other banks sus-  
er credit lines to  
Crédit and an impor-  
tive shareholder has  
from the bank.

ity holder was the  
Landesbank Giessen  
announced on Mon-  
was returning its 36.4  
the Rhône-Poulenc during the first  
half, the chemicals and synthetic  
fibers concern reported today.

The company said its earnings,  
before depreciation, provisions and taxes  
totaled \$3.2 million francs  
(\$17.6 million), up from \$6 million  
francs in the same period a year earlier.

The holding company said first-  
half results were not indicative  
of the year's trend because most  
of the dividends from its sub-  
sidiaries are received during the second half.

The group's consolidated turn-  
over rose 49.9 per cent to 10.829  
million francs from 7.224 billion.

In a letter to shareholders,  
the company warned that because of  
a slowdown in demand both in  
France and abroad, and the general climate of uncertainty,  
business is likely to decline while  
operating costs continue to grow.

Rhône-Poulenc Textile plans to  
substantially reduce output of cer-  
tain synthetic fibers following a  
steady decline in orders, company  
sources said.

Plans call for immediate cuts  
of between 20 and 30 per cent in  
the production of polyamides and  
polyester fibers from 1973 levels  
and as much as 40 per cent for  
synthetic fibers, the sources said.

The company blamed the de-  
cline in orders on credit restrictions  
on buyers, who are being  
forced to use the large pre-  
payment stocks made earlier this  
year in anticipation of price in-  
creases.

Industry sources add that in-  
creased Japanese selling is also  
partly responsible for the produc-  
tion cutback.

**Herrstatt Plan**  
Oct 9 (AP-DJ)—  
Jurnier Vogelsang to-  
tiated higher compensa-  
major creditors of the  
Bankhaus Herrstatt, ex-  
-reign banks.

Under new proposals, West  
banks would receive

**ALEXANDER FUND S.A.**  
Société Anonyme  
Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame  
Trade Register: Luxembourg B 7633

is hereby given to shareholders that an Extraordinary General  
Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3.00 p.m. on  
y, 28th October, 1974 at 37 rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.  
Following Agenda:-

**AGENDA**  
I approve an Agreement dated 21st August, 1974 made  
between First Investors International Mining and Petroleum Fund  
("First Investors") and the Company by which:-  
First Investors will purchase for cash and/or subscribe in cash  
to the Company having an aggregate Net Asset Value equal to  
one-half of the total consolidated assets (less an amount sufficient  
to meet all the liabilities) of First Investors and of First Investors  
International Mining and Petroleum Realisations S.A., at a price  
of the Net Asset Value per share of the Company determined  
as of the date of the latest of the Meetings (or any adjournments  
convened by the Company and First Investors for the purpose  
of valuing the said Agreement as if such date were a Valuation  
date as defined in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company);

First Investors will transfer to the Company its portfolio of  
securities for a consideration in cash equal to the value (determined  
as of the date of the latest of the Meetings) of the securities so transferred.

I confirm for a further period of five years from the date of the  
agreement given by the shareholders in General  
Meeting on 1st July, 1968 for the Board of Directors to increase  
the capital of the Company to \$5,000,000 by issuing additional  
shares of a par value of U.S. \$1 per share together with such  
an as the Board may determine, provided that the shares are  
issued at a price below Net Asset Value per share (as defined in  
the Articles of Incorporation).

Shareholders are advised that an Extraordinary Meeting had  
been convened for 18th September which had to be adjourned for lack  
of quorum. At this meeting there will be no quorum requirement.  
In accordance with Luxembourg law, the Resolutions to be  
voted at the Extraordinary General Meeting and any adjournment  
thereof will require the concurrence of the holders of two-thirds  
total number of shares represented at the Meeting, provided  
that not represented at the Meeting (up to a maximum of  
one-third of the total number of shares in issue) will be deemed to be  
entitled and to vote in favour of the proposed Resolutions, and  
that each Resolution will in addition require the concurrence  
of a simple majority of the shares actually represented at the  
Meeting.

holders of Bearer Shares may vote at the Meeting in person by  
submitting their share certificates or a certificate  
which will be issued to them upon deposit of their share  
certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-  
Dame, Luxembourg not later than 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 25th October.  
Holders of Bearer Shares may also vote at the Meeting by proxy  
submitting the form of proxy which will be made available to them  
at deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid. In order to be  
entitled to vote the Company at 37 rue Notre-Dame,  
Luxembourg not later than 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 25th October, 1974.  
Share certificates which had been deposited for the meeting of  
September will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment  
thereof has been concluded.

holders of Registered Shares who are registered as Shareholders  
of the Company as at the date of the Meeting may vote  
Meeting in person or by proxy. Form of proxy will be sent to  
registered shareholders.

For and on behalf of  
**ALEXANDER FUND S.A.**  
The Board of Directors

12th September, 1974.

### **Bonn Limits Sale of Bills To Foreigners**

#### **Notes of Under 4 Years Subject to New Rules**

BONN, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ)—The  
Finance Ministry said today that the  
indirect sale of government  
promissory notes to foreigners will  
in future be limited to notes  
of more than four years' matu-  
rity, instead of the 60 per cent  
proposed Sept. 23.

Cologne officials had been  
among the most vociferous op-  
ponents of the Sept. 23 plan,  
demanding to receive at least as  
much as foreign banks. Full ap-  
proval of the banking and govern-  
mental depositors is needed before  
the compensation plan can  
be accepted.

### **French Firm's Profit Rises**

PARIS, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ)—  
Profits rose 38.7 per cent at  
Rhône-Poulenc during the first  
half, the chemicals and synthetic  
fibers concern reported today.

The company said its earnings,  
before depreciation, provisions and taxes  
totaled \$3.2 million francs  
(\$17.6 million), up from \$6 million  
francs in the same period a year earlier.

The holding company said first-  
half results were not indicative  
of the year's trend because most  
of the dividends from its sub-  
sidiaries are received during the second half.

The group's consolidated turn-  
over rose 49.9 per cent to 10.829  
million francs from 7.224 billion.

In a letter to shareholders,  
the company warned that because of  
a slowdown in demand both in  
France and abroad, and the general climate of uncertainty,  
business is likely to decline while  
operating costs continue to grow.

Rhône-Poulenc Textile plans to  
substantially reduce output of cer-  
tain synthetic fibers following a  
steady decline in orders, company  
sources said.

Plans call for immediate cuts  
of between 20 and 30 per cent in  
the production of polyamides and  
polyester fibers from 1973 levels  
and as much as 40 per cent for  
synthetic fibers, the sources said.

The company blamed the de-  
cline in orders on credit restrictions  
on buyers, who are being  
forced to use the large pre-  
payment stocks made earlier this  
year in anticipation of price in-  
creases.

Industry sources add that in-  
creased Japanese selling is also  
partly responsible for the produc-  
tion cutback.

### **FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**

#### **Bougainville Agreement Detailed**

Bougainville Copper will pay the Papua New  
Guinea government an extra \$55 million (Aus-  
tralian) in revenue this year, forfeit all its tax  
privileges and pay an excess profits tax designed  
to limit it to a 15 per cent return on its investment.  
Under the terms of a new agreement, reached  
after six months of negotiations, a 70-  
per-cent excess profits tax will become operative  
at a figure of A\$97.2 million. Profits below that  
level will be taxed at the standard rate of 33 1/3  
per cent. The agreement ends Bougainville's tax  
privileges, which were to extend to 1978-79  
under an agreement signed in 1967. The agree-  
ment also revokes accelerated depreciation tax  
provisions that could have delayed tax payments,  
and closes a loophole that allowed the company  
to exclude 20 per cent of its income from tax  
calculations. The company will no longer be  
exempt from normal import duties, stamp duties,  
vehicle registration fees and other similar charges.  
When the agreement comes before the Cabinet  
for approval next week, ministers will be asked  
to consider government control on the company's  
business advisory services, a guarantee that no  
new mines will be developed without local ap-  
proval and veto power for government directors  
over company grants and donations. Government  
officials estimate the new package is worth  
from A\$200 million to A\$500 million over the next  
10 years, depending on copper prices.

#### **Xerox Offers to Settle FTC Complaint**

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission is con-  
sidering an offer by Xerox to settle the agency's  
anti-trust complaint. Under the terms of the

#### **Omissions Outscore President's 10 Points**

### **Ford's Economic Program: An Analysis**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP)—  
President Ford's economic pro-  
gram is more notable for its  
omissions than the 10 points the  
President proposed to "put our...  
economic house in order."

For all the talk about the need  
to cut energy consumption, the  
President not only ducked the  
politically-sensitive issue of gaso-  
line taxes, but shied away from  
mandatory conservation measures  
in favor of the tame old batch  
of voluntary suggestions.

To raise revenues, the Presi-  
dent failed to ask Congress to  
ping some of the outrageous loops-  
holes that favor special interests,  
but proposed to sock a 5 per cent  
tax surcharge on middle and  
upper income groups.

In this way people who have  
been paying their fair share of  
taxes all along are asked to pay  
even more, which is not the right  
approach as long as the whole  
tax system is distorted by loop-  
holes.

But the most serious omission  
of all is the absence of any plan  
to deal vigorously and directly  
with the key economic problem  
of the moment, the festering  
wage-price spiral.

As Mr. Ford surely must know,  
labor leaders who kept wage  
demands at a moderate level for  
a year or more can no longer do  
so because of the raging inflation.

The explosion in the cost of  
living will force a new wage-price  
spiral unless something is done  
about it.

Yet President Ford not only  
failed to equip his new council  
on wage and price stability with  
real powers or with suggested  
wage-price guidelines—he even  
failed to ask business and labor  
not to raise prices and wages to  
unconscionable levels.

The President apparently fol-  
lowed the advice of those like  
former Treasury Secretary George  
Shultz, who warned Mr. Ford at  
the summit meetings not to  
tinker in this area.

"This program," said the cur-  
rent Treasury Secretary, William  
Simon, "is aimed at minimizing  
government controls."

So for the time being ideology  
has won out again, and the public  
will suffer with high inflation  
rates. How long will be public  
patient?

Having rejected the help of  
direct action in restraining wages  
and prices, the President could  
not take stimulative action to  
get the country moving out of  
recession. At least the policy is  
consistent: Mr. Ford offers no  
dramatic initiatives against  
either the inflationary or the  
recessionary side, which means  
that the nation will continue to  
suffer from "stagflation."

The cost of this deficiency can  
be seen not only in the weak pro-  
gram of tax relief to the poor  
but was already in the works in  
the House Ways and Means  
Committee, but in a parallel ver-  
sion of the Jacob Javits-Arthur  
Burns public service jobs pro-  
posals.

During the summit sessions,  
Economic Council chairman Alan  
Greenspan, who pulls no punches  
in his economic analyses, said  
the economy would suffer higher

#### **When you want A DIAMOND FOR INVESTMENT**

you are invited to visit one  
of the world's  
MOST IMPORTANT SOURCES  
OF DIAMONDS  
AND PRECIOUS GEMS

#### **EURODIAM CO.**

IN ANTWERP,  
The diamond center,  
C. Diamond Club

Peilelaan 62 Tel. 03/31.46.24  
Office 502/514 5th floor.

#### **EURODIAM CO.**

A NAME THAT MEANS INTEGRITY,

QUALITY AND VALUE

Offices inc.

PARIS - LONDON - TEL AVIV

FRANKFURT - NEW YORK

For information or appointment use  
this coupon.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

I desire an appointment on  
price for \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone 01-623 5661 Telex 883661

### **Turnover Rises to 19 Million**

## **Dow Index Soars by 28 In N.Y. Spending Spree**

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (GET)—  
The Dow Jones industrial average  
scored a 28-point advance today  
—the biggest rise in more than  
a year—as investors went on a  
spending spree on the New York  
Stock Exchange.

Treasury soared to 18.82 million  
shares from yesterday's 15.48 million,  
while advancing issues totalled  
1,211 against only 286 stocks  
that declined.

The Dow average ended the day  
at 613.03, up 28.39. It was  
the biggest daily rise in the  
average since May 24, last year,  
when it advanced 29.42 points.

Many market analysts and  
brokers were mystified by the  
sharp upturn and gave a variety  
of possible explanations.

The market gave a negative response initially to President  
Ford's program delivered yesterday.

Dealers said that there was  
little of significance behind today's closing levels, however, as  
there are often some violent dis-  
tortions on a Wednesday—state-  
ment day—which the Fed cannot  
always contain.

In Chicago farm commodity  
futures under heavy selling pres-  
sure the last two sessions with  
limit declines in all the major  
pits turned around under a strong  
demand and closed sharply

higher on the Board of Trade.

### **U.S. Aides Call Franklin Failure A Unique Case**

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—  
The biggest bank failure in the  
nation's history does not mean  
other collapses are looming in  
the United States, federal officials  
say.

New York's Franklin National  
Bank, once the nation's 20th  
largest commercial bank, was  
declared insolvent yesterday and  
most of its operations were sold  
to a New York bank owned by  
one of Europe's biggest banks.

"It would be a mistake to view  
this incident as one generally  
shared by the banking industry,"  
said Frank Wille, chairman of the  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.,  
which was named as receiver for  
Franklin.

"At the present time, there is  
no bank in the \$1-billion-or-over  
size category in the predicament  
that Franklin is in today," Mr.  
Wille said.

"There are other problems, but  
nothing of the magnitude and  
severity of Franklin."

He said bank regulators are  
watching a number of banks with  
up to \$20 million in deposits for  
signs of developing troubles, but  
"that list has remained very  
stable."

Franklin's problems were root-  
ed in earnings problems over the  
years which were exacerbated and  
exaggerated by foreign exchange  
losses in May," he said.











# A's, on 1 Hit, Dodgers, on 12 Runs, Reach Series

## Orioles Lose on Walks

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The Oakland A's needed only one hit today to win their third consecutive American League pennant as they beat the Baltimore Orioles, 2-1. The triumph gave the world champions the playoffs, 3 games to 1.

The A's slugged worked Baltimore pitchers for 11 walks, including nine from starter Mike Cuellar in just 4 2/3 innings. Cuellar handed Oakland its first

run, in the fifth inning, by walking four straight batters.

The A's, meanwhile, continued to stop the big Baltimore bats as Jim Hunter and Rollie Fingers combined on a five-hitter. Hunter shut out the Orioles for seven innings, extending the Orioles' streak of consecutive scoreless innings to 28. Fingers made it 30 in a row in the eighth before yielding a run in the ninth inning as a Baltimore rally fell short.

In the first West Coast World Series in the history of the game, the A's will travel to Los Angeles for the first two games of the best-of-seven series on Saturday and Sunday.

The A's scored their second run of the game on their only hit—a double high off the leftfield bleachers by Reggie Jackson in the seventh inning. The blow came off reliever Ross Grimsley following a walk to Sal Bando.

But it was Cuellar's wildness which was the decisive factor that sent the A's on their way to a possible third consecutive world championship, and to their third straight victory after losing the play-off opener.

Cuellar, who beat the A's—and Hunter, in the first game of this series couldn't control his stuff from the start. He walked Bando, Jackson and Joe Rudi with two out in the first inning before retiring Gene Tenace on a foul pop. He walked another batter in both the second and third innings and then gave up a run in the fifth.

**Bad Choice**

With two out, Cuellar walked Bando and Jackson and then threw a wild pitch to advance the runners and dictate an intentional walk to Rudi. Baltimore manager Earl Weaver elected to stay with Cuellar, who then walked Tenace on five pitches, forcing in the A's first run.

Cuellar took over with the count 3 and 1 on Clandell Washington and got out of the inning without further damage but yielded the A's second run on Jackson's double.

Hunter, who shut out the Orioles in the final game of the 1973 playoffs, allowed only two hits and faced 23 batters through the first seven innings. He was replaced by Fingers after Don Baylor led off the eighth with a single. Fingers retired the side despite yielding a long drive by Fred Hendricks which chased Bill North to the warning track in center.

The frustrated Orioles finally staged a rally in the ninth after Paul Blair walked with one out. The crowd of 24,336 roared when Bobby Grich followed with a single, Blair stopping at second. Tommy Hiltz hit into a forceout, but Boog Powell singled to center in the Orioles' run and send pinch-runner Enos Cabell to third.

The count went to 3 and 3 when Baylor swung and missed to end the game.



LEG TO STAND ON—Oakland's Vida Blue is about to deliver pitch to Baltimore Oriole on his way to two-hitter in second playoff game. In background is third-baseman Sal Bando, who homered in A's 1-0 victory.

## Oakland Led to Believe Walk's as Good as a Hit

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The Oakland A's weren't amazed today that they nailed down their third straight American League pennant on the strength of only one hit.

Hunter, who shut out the Orioles in the final game of the 1973 playoffs, allowed only two hits and faced 23 batters through the first seven innings. He was replaced by Fingers after Don Baylor led off the eighth with a single. Fingers retired the side despite yielding a long drive by Fred Hendricks which chased Bill North to the warning track in center.

The frustrated Orioles finally staged a rally in the ninth after Paul Blair walked with one out. The crowd of 24,336 roared when Bobby Grich followed with a single, Blair stopping at second. Tommy Hiltz hit into a forceout, but Boog Powell singled to center in the Orioles' run and send pinch-runner Enos Cabell to third.

The count went to 3 and 3 when Baylor swung and missed to end the game.

"They're just as good as hits," said Bando of the 11 hits which were the key to Oakland's 3-1 victory over the Baltimore Orioles that ended the league playoff series in four games.

Fingers, who came on when Hunter gave up a lead-off single in the eighth inning, said he was worried when the Orioles scored the first run after 30 scoreless innings in the ninth and were threatening to tie.

"Boog Powell hit a good pitch of mine," he said of the single which scored the Baltimore run and put runners on first and third with two out. "When they start hitting my good pitch, I get worried."

However, the A's fanned Don Baylor to send the A's into their third World Series in a row.

Jackson, whose double to the leftfield corner in the seventh drove in Bando who had walked, said he thought his hit had "enough legs" for a homer when it left the bat.

"Then I saw Sal hold up at second and I was happy that it managed to hit the fence," he said. The Oakland slugging star said he connected off a fast ball outside when he was looking for an inside pitch.

"I'll never be ashamed to win on a no-hitter," said Reggie Jackson, whose seventh-inning double was his team's only hit.

Ace reliever Rollie Fingers said:

"I'll never be embarrassed to win any ball game any way we can."

The defending world champions even showed sympathy for Baltimore starter Mike Cuellar, who stated them to a go-ahead run in the ninth inning with four straight walks and a wild pitch.

"He wasn't wild so much as extra careful," Bando said. "If you notice, those four walks went to the middle or our line-up to the guys who supply our power. He just didn't want to make a mistake."

The count went to 3 and 3 when Baylor swing and missed to end the game.

## Hialeah Park Odds-on Pick To Be Loser

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT).—Hialeah Park, an aristocratic showcase of American horse racing for half a century, appears ready to go out of business.

Unless Florida's Board of Business Regulation intervenes, the financially troubled track will sell its franchise to Gulfstream Park for \$7 million.

This would mean that Hialeah's choice "middle dates" next winter, Jan. 17 through March 4, would be run at Gulfstream, preceding that track's regular 40-day meet.

"It's like the death of a salesman," said a Florida spokesman. "That's the only way I can think about it, because Hialeah was the salesman for Miami's winter tournament for so many years."

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT).—Jungle law will vie with written law during the National Hockey League season that opens tonight. The extraordinary success last season of history's most penalized team, the Philadelphia Flyers, has led most clubs to fight for what's the way to win a Stanley Cup.

More than one coach has spoken of "not being pushed around any more." And it has been evident in the training-camp season that an inordinate amount of attention has been paid to bringing in beefy players who enjoy skating.

Yet, referees have been instructed to penalize the instigator more severely than the victim. Although the rule had been on books, it had been largely ignored by timid referees who'd been afraid of offending the home crowd (players are known at home than on road, especially bullies).

The referees have been told to see that the man who's the first punch receives a weak backhand. That is expected that 70 to 80 per cent of the time, for example, have an advantage.

Another rule has been put into effect to prevent penalized from shoving, or trying to drag others along with them.

Anyone who is slow in to the penalty box will find his team will receive a two-minute bench penalty. That someone will have to come a team's bench for the duration his team will be further handicapped.

speed up the game, the now forbids a goaltender going to the bench for any reason. The old "hey, ref, can I make a face?" trick is gone. Once goals goes to the bench for even a minor repair he is out of the game. His substitute must "join take over" and without benefit of a warm-up. The regular game can come back after the first play stoppage, however.

The closer calls on fights and delays should help the fan. He may be eternally confused, however, on the new league set-up.

No more, for example, are the proud Montreal Canadiens simply an East Division team. They are in the James Norris Division—the Prince of Wales Conference, to boot. The other three

## CONN SMYTHE DIVISION

CHICAGO BLACK HAWKS—This should be the biggest runaway in hockey history. They are in a division in which their closest opposition finished 41 points behind them last season.

DETROIT RED WINGS—The three-weak system last season was mediocre. Imbalanced scoring led by Syd Apps and Lowell MacDonald. Importing of Steve Durban means club intends to get mean.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Here's another case in which a new team has a chance to make the playoffs. But there's not a big-league goalie on the roster.

CHARLES ADAMS DIVISION

BOSTON BRUINS—Phil Esposito and Bobby Orr—who needs more? The Bruins have reserve power with Ken Hodge, Wayne Cashman, John Bucyk, Bobby Plamour.

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS—Doug Favell and Dunc Wilson are the Leaf's quality not-minding. Now that Red Kelly is in his second year as coach, following a rodeo season filled with experimentation and success, club should be even better.

BUFFALO SABRES—How this team would love to have unsigned Ranger Villeneuve. With Dave Dryden's defection and Roger Crozier's uncertain health, goal-tending is virtually nonexistent.

JAMES NORRIS DIVISION

MONTREAL CANADIENS—The return of goaltender Ken Dryden makes the Frenchmen transcontinental once more. Last season they were merely excellent. Their leading scorer, Frank Mahovlich, is a deserter, but the Sam Pollock run farm system will produce at least one young surprise.

Pittsburgh, Peter Mahovlich, Ivan Cournoyer, Jacques Lemaire and Guy Lapointe will continue as league stars.

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—First, the Stanley Cup champs are not going to push around people as much. Will this make them better without so many people in the penalty box? Or will it lessen their intimidation value? They still have the spectacular Bernie Parent, Bobby Clarke up front and a no-name defense weakened by the loss through an eye injury of Harry Agard.

NEW YORK ISLANDERS—On

the theory they will improve 50 per cent and the Atlanta Flames won't, the erstwhile cellar-dwellers are closer to sneak into the playoffs.

ATLANTA FLAMES—Theoretically, they're way ahead of the Islanders. Good goaltending with Dan Bouchard and Phil Myre, a possible star in Tom Lysiak. Let's see how far Boom Boom Geoffrion's motivation takes them this season.

PITTSBURGH PENGUINS—Denis Herron stopped in his second goal shot at the big leagues. Maybe he'll make it the third time.

CHICAGO BLACK HAWKS—They are in a division in which their closest opposition finished 41 points behind them last season.

DETROIT RED WINGS—The three-weak system last season was mediocre. Imbalanced scoring led by Syd Apps and Lowell MacDonald. Importing of Steve Durban means club intends to get mean.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Here's another case in which a new team has a chance to make the playoffs. But there's not a big-league goalie on the roster.

CHARLES ADAMS DIVISION

BOSTON BRUINS—Phil Esposito and Bobby Orr—who needs more? The Bruins have reserve power with Ken Hodge, Wayne Cashman, John Bucyk, Bobby Plamour.

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS—Doug Favell and Dunc Wilson are the Leaf's quality not-minding. Now that Red Kelly is in his second year as coach, following a rodeo season filled with experimentation and success, club should be even better.

BUFFALO SABRES—How this team would love to have unsigned Ranger Villeneuve. With Dave Dryden's defection and Roger Crozier's uncertain health, goal-tending is virtually nonexistent.

JAMES NORRIS DIVISION

MONTREAL CANADIENS—The return of goaltender Ken Dryden makes the Frenchmen transcontinental once more. Last season they were merely excellent. Their leading scorer, Frank Mahovlich, is a deserter, but the Sam Pollock run farm system will produce at least one young surprise.

Pittsburgh, Peter Mahovlich, Ivan Cournoyer, Jacques Lemaire and Guy Lapointe will continue as league stars.

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—First,

the Stanley Cup champs are not going to push around people as much. Will this make them better without so many people in the penalty box? Or will it lessen their intimidation value?

LOS ANGELES KINGS—Only six clubs had better records than the Jack Kent Cooke Kings last season. And this team is young and eager, anchored by Rogie Vachon in goal. They could be exciting, especially if the ex-Ranger line of Gene Carr, Tom

Williams and Mike Murphy catch on.

DETROIT RED WINGS—A lot of goals can win the watered-down games—even if you yield a lot. Although the Red Wings don't have a goals-as-of-now that can guarantee fewer than four goals a game, the squad has a firepower. Marcel Dionne and Mickey Redmond lead the scorers and the experienced Gary Bergman has returned on defense.

CONN SMYTHE DIVISION

CHICAGO BLACK HAWKS—This should be the biggest runaway in hockey history. They are in a division in which their closest opposition finished 41 points behind them last season.

DETROIT RED WINGS—The three-weak system last season was mediocre. Imbalanced scoring led by Syd Apps and Lowell MacDonald. Importing of Steve Durban means club intends to get mean.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Here's another case in which a new team has a chance to make the playoffs. But there's not a big-league goalie on the roster.

CHARLES ADAMS DIVISION

BOSTON BRUINS—Phil Esposito and Bobby Orr—who needs more? The Bruins have reserve power with Ken Hodge, Wayne Cashman, John Bucyk, Bobby Plamour.

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS—Doug Favell and Dunc Wilson are the Leaf's quality not-minding. Now that Red Kelly is in his second year as coach, following a rodeo season filled with experimentation and success, club should be even better.

BUFFALO SABRES—How this team would love to have unsigned Ranger Villeneuve. With Dave Dryden's defection and Roger Crozier's uncertain health, goal-tending is virtually nonexistent.

JAMES NORRIS DIVISION

MONTREAL CANADIENS—The return of goaltender Ken Dryden makes the Frenchmen transcontinental once more. Last season they were merely excellent. Their leading scorer, Frank Mahovlich, is a deserter, but the Sam Pollock run farm system will produce at least one young surprise.

Pittsburgh, Peter Mahovlich, Ivan Cournoyer, Jacques Lemaire and Guy Lapointe will continue as league stars.

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—First,

the Stanley Cup champs are not going to push around people as much. Will this make them better without so many people in the penalty box? Or will it lessen their intimidation value?

LOS ANGELES KINGS—Only six clubs had better records than the Jack Kent Cooke Kings last season. And this team is young and eager, anchored by Rogie Vachon in goal. They could be exciting, especially if the ex-Ranger line of Gene Carr, Tom

Williams and Mike Murphy catch on.

DETROIT RED WINGS—A lot of goals can win the watered-down games—even if you yield a lot. Although the Red Wings don't have a goals-as-of-now that can guarantee fewer than four goals a game, the squad has a firepower. Marcel Dionne and Mickey Redmond lead the scorers and the experienced Gary Bergman has returned on defense.

CONN SMYTHE DIVISION

CHICAGO BLACK HAWKS—This should be the biggest runaway in hockey history. They are in a division in which their closest opposition finished 41 points behind them last season.

DETROIT RED WINGS—The three-weak system last season was mediocre. Imbalanced scoring led by Syd Apps and Lowell MacDonald. Importing of Steve Durban means club intends to get mean.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Here's another case in which a new team has a chance to make the playoffs. But there's not a big-league goalie on the roster.

CHARLES ADAMS DIVISION

BOSTON BRUINS—Phil Esposito and Bobby Orr—who needs more? The Bruins have reserve power with Ken Hodge, Wayne Cashman, John Bucyk, Bobby Plamour.

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS—Doug Favell and Dunc Wilson are the Leaf's quality not-minding. Now that Red Kelly is in his second year as coach, following a rodeo season filled with experimentation and success, club should be even better.

BUFFALO SABRES—How this team would love to have unsigned Ranger Villeneuve. With Dave Dryden's defection and Roger Crozier's uncertain health, goal-tending is virtually nonexistent.

JAMES NORRIS DIVISION

MONTREAL CANADIENS—The return of goaltender Ken Dryden makes the Frenchmen transcontinental once more. Last season they were merely excellent. Their leading scorer, Frank Mahovlich, is a deserter, but the Sam Pollock run farm system will produce at least one young surprise.

Pittsburgh, Peter Mahovlich, Ivan Cournoyer, Jacques Lemaire and Guy Lapointe will continue as league stars.

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—First,

the Stanley Cup champs are not going to push around people as much. Will this make them better without so many people in the penalty box? Or

## Art Buckwald Trial Balloons

**WASHINGTON**—Deep in the heart of the White House, far from the prying eyes of the public and press, is one of the most important rooms in the government. It is the place where they blow up the trial balloons which are floated by the Ford administration.

Thanks to a source who shall remain nameless, I managed to get into the room and see for myself how this all-important operation functions.

The room was very long—the size of a football field—and divided into workbenches. On each bench was seated a member of the administration or friend of President Ford blowing up large funny-shaped balloons.

They were so busy with their work, they didn't notice me.

"Say," I said to my source, "isn't that Mel Laird blowing a balloon over there?"

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Mel does. He probably has floated more trial balloons than anyone in the Ford kitchen cabinet."

"How does he do it?" I asked.

### French Shut Sex Show

**PARIS**, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The Interior Ministry today shut down the only theater in Paris that featured live sex acts. The director of the Théâtre des Saints Innocents said that his show "merely reflects modern morals." But the Interior Ministry applied a law that dates from the French Revolution and ruled: "Respect of the human person, on the basis of democracy, does not permit expanding the limits of tolerance to exhibitionism and the presentation of sexual relations on the stage."

### AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES OCT. 10  
JPSQIAA [LPNIOEA  
JRWQZED [LNEOGHA

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

Silva Mind Control  
in Paris

Last May, Francy Huddleston taught Mind Control to more than 55 persons in Paris. All had decided to really report the experience has switched and broadened their personal development. A waiting board holds about 100 who really should

What is it?

A scientifically-based system that dramatically frees the innate potentialities of the human organism—expression, memory, intuition and creativity—and enables relief of tension, headache, stress, insomnia, nervousness, diet and smoking habits. It's useful in constructive ways, for personal growth, bankers and university faculty.

For introductory lectures: 8 p.m., Thursday, Oct. 10, and 8 p.m., Monday, Oct. 14, at the Villa, 75 Avenue de l'Alma, Paris 16. Tel. 56-58-58. Part. Alcino: Villa, Bus 82.

Information: Phone Paris, 534-56-58. Only between 3-7 p.m. Or write: 49 Rue Pierre-Charron, 75008 Paris.

AMICO MIOS: NOW is the time to come to NUEVA MARCHA, the paradise in Spain's Costa del Sol. Marbella, 1,000 foot, 3 km. from the Golf Course, beach and tennis critics give sunshines. Porti, beach and golf homes equipped with swimming pools, tennis courts, parking, terraces, pools. Apartments from 10,000 pesetas. Apartments and furnished apartments. Rentals: Hotel Praiano, Peggy DONOVAN, N.Y. VA. DODD, 10000 pesetas. Madrid, 4, Spain. Tel.: 410-37-00.

AMICO MIOS: AGAIN threatened by Congressional tax reformers in Washington, Rep. George H. Mahon, D-Tex., appears in interest group of The Oregonian, Austrian, leader of Congress, to advise him what to do to help save tax exemption. To read more about this and other action 125 lines, etc. This ad, along with your comments, for repeat. To The Oregonian, American Legion Building, 1100 S.W. 5th Street, Portland, Oregon 97204.

S.O.S.—HELP: Telephone hot-line for those facing crises. Call: 747-07-10, any night, 7-11 p.m.

"Well, he meets with the President and they decide what trial balloon Mr. Ford wants to send up."

"Let's say the President is thinking about gas rationing but he doesn't know if the public will go for it. So he tells Laird to send up a balloon and see the reaction. Laird comes down here and starts blowing."

"And then he sends it up?" I asked.

"Not really. He has to sell it to somebody. If he sent it up himself, nobody would take the balloon seriously. So he calls up Evans and Novak and says, 'The President is going to institute gas rationing.'

"And then he buys it?" I asked.

"Every time," my source said. "They float it in their column and then we wait for congressional and press reaction. If it's negative, the President orders Ron Nessen to shoot the trial balloon down by denying he has any intention of rationing gas."

"Isn't that Secretary of the Treasury Bill Simon over there?"

"He's blowing up a trial balloon on a suitor on cat food. He'll probably float it at a chamber of commerce dinner in Chicago tonight."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more in a different shape and, if it's shot down this time, he'll go on to something else."

"Bar, you have to have a lot of air to blow up one of those balloons," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "the balloon he's blowing up has to do with gas rationing. He tried to float it last week, but it didn't fly."

"So he's going to send it up again?"

"He'll probably try it once more